# HISTORICAL ATLAS
## OF
# SOUTH AFRICA

BY

ERIC A. WALKER



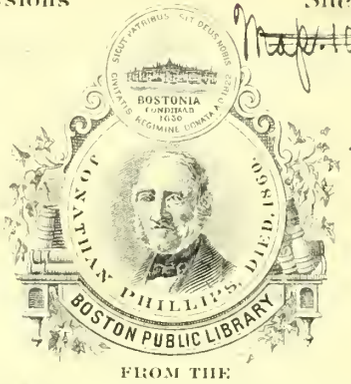
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# SOUTH AFRICA

BY

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# NOTE

This atlas is intended primarily to illustrate the history of South Africa south of the Zambezi, but, as it is impossible to understand that history in isolation, maps have been inserted to show the connexion between Africa and the East Indies from the fifteenth to the early nineteenth century. Maps showing the bearing on South African history of the European partition of Africa in the later nineteenth and twentieth centuries, economic maps explaining that partition, and a map of the world in terms of population are also included.

My late colleague, Mr. J. L. W. Stock, collected most of the material for Map 5. He was to have collaborated with me throughout, but he was killed east of Arras in May 1917. The completion and publication of the atlas have naturally been delayed by the war.

I hereby tender my thanks to the many friends in South Africa and in England who have given me their help.

ERIC A. WALKER.

*University of Cape Town.*
*June* 1921.

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# ABBREVIATIONS USED IN THE NOTES

Theal I a, &c. —Theal, *History and Ethnography of South Africa before 1795*, vol. i, &c. [three vols 1909 edition].

Theal I b, &c. —Theal, *History of South Africa since 1795*, vol. i, &c. [five vols., 1909 edition].

Records —Theal, *Records of South East Africa* [9 vols., 1898–1903].

C. C. Records —Theal, *Records of Cape Colony, 1793–1827* [35 vols., 1897–1905].

Bel. Hist. Dok. —Theal, *Belangrijke Historische Dokumenten* [3 vols., 1896].

Bas. Rec. —Theal, *Basutoland Records* [3 vols., 1883].

J. —Leibbrandt's *Précis of Governor's Journal* [6 vols., 1896–1902].

Lett. Rec. —Leibbrandt's *Letters Received* [3 vols., 1896–9].

Lett. Desp. —Leibbrandt's *Letters Despatched* [3 vols., 1900].

Annals —Bird's *Annals of Natal* [to 1845; 2 vols., 1888].

Govt. Gazette —Cape of Good Hope Government Gazette.

Geog. Mitt. —Petermann's *Geographische Mittheilungen* [1855 onwards].

Hertslet —Hertslet's *Map of Africa by Treaty* [1896].

Map No. 838 (80) —No. 838 in the Inventaris der Verzameling Kaarten berustende in het Rijks-Archief's, Gravenhage, and No. 80 in the Cape Archives [duplicate of No. 838].

# I. EUROPE, BRAZIL, AFRICA, AND THE EAST INDIES *CIRCA* 1560

The map illustrates the discovery of the Cape route to the Indies by the Portuguese, the suppression of the Arabs by the Portuguese as controllers of trade in the Indian Ocean, and the consequent commercial outflanking of the growing Ottoman Empire.

The Portuguese found mixed Arab and Persian settlements scattered along the east coast of Africa from Brava and Magodoxo to Sofala. The Arabs in their flimsy ships would not go farther south than Cape Correntes in the grip of the Mozambique current. Nor did they go inland except for trade. Most of their settlements were situated on islands, e.g. Mombasa, Zanzibar, Quiloa, Mozambique. They also controlled the Comoro Islands and the north-west coast of Madagascar.[1] The monsoons took them from Sofala to Calicut, where they met the Chinese and Japanese junks, though they soon met them half-way by seizing Malacca. The keys of the western trade routes were also in Arab hands. Aden, Muscat, and Ormuz were theirs, and thence the trade routes ran up the Red Sea to Suez and the Nile Delta, or up the Persian Gulf and so overland to Baghdad and Aleppo. The alternative land routes through Asia are also shown connecting with the mediaeval European trade routes.

Between 1415 and 1460, Portuguese navigators discovered and occupied the islands off the north-west coast of Africa from the Azores to the Cape Verde group, rounded Cape Bojador (1434), reached Rio d'Oro (1435), Cape Verde (1446), the lower reaches of the Senegal (1445), where they gathered authentic news of Timbuctoo (1455), and a year later reached the Gambia. During the next thirty years they explored the Guinea coast, crossed the Equator (1471), and reached the mouth of the Congo (1484). Within the next fifteen years the work was completed. Diogo Cam reached Cape Cross (1485); Bartholomew Diaz, still clinging to the coast, reached Angra Pequeña (Lüderitzbucht) and Angra das Voltas near the mouth of the Orange, was blown out to sea and next sighted land at Angra dos Vaqueiros (Mossel Bay). Thence he proceeded to Algoa Bay and the mouth of the Infanta river (Great Fish ?). On the way home he landed at and named the Cabo Tormentosa (1487). Vasco da Gama struck out boldly from the Cape Verde Islands into the South Atlantic, turned eastward and made landfall at St. Helena Bay. He rounded the Cape, reached Mossel Bay, skirted the coast of Natal, touched at Mozambique and Melinde, and thence sailed over the well-known Arab route to Calicut (1498–9).[2]

Cabral, besides sharing with Pinzon the honour of discovering Brazil (1500), seized Cochin and Cannanore. D'Almeida by his victory off Diu (1509) made the Indian Ocean a Portuguese sea for a century, and by making the Portuguese masters of Sofala, Mombasa, Quiloa, and Mozambique established their power on the east coast of Africa (1505–8). D'Albuquerque took Brava, Goa, Malacca, and Ormuz, but failed at Aden (1510–11). Two of the doors of the Eastern trade were in Portuguese hands, while the third, the Red Sea, was partially controlled by the occupation of Socotra (1507).

The Treaty of Saragossa (1529) settled the Hispano-Portuguese spheres of influence along the meridian 17 degrees east of the Moluccas. Spain kept the Philippines, but sold her rights to the Moluccas, and agreed that, on the other side of the world, Portugal should keep Brazil (see inset). Meanwhile the Portuguese had planted themselves at Macao (1520), and before the middle of the century their traders and missionaries were in Japan (1548).

Before the close of the fifteenth century stepping-stones on the way to India were planted at San Jorge de Mina and San Salvador, and during the sixteenth century on the western islands, San Thomé, Principé, Fernando Po, Annobon, and St. Helena. The grip of Portugal on the west coast south of the Gulf of Guinea was not secure till the foundation of San Paulo de Loanda (1594). No posts were planted on the coasts of South Africa between Angola and Delagoa Bay.

References.—[1] Theal, *Records of S.E. Africa*, iii, p. 93. [2] Theal, *Records*, vi. (de Barros), pp. 149–215.

# II. PORTUGUESE EAST AFRICA IN THE SIXTEENTH AND SEVENTEENTH CENTURIES

Like the Arabs the Portuguese clung to the coast and the islands. Their chief centres were at Sofala (1505), Mozambique (1507), Quiloa (1505), Sena (1531), and Tete (1535).[1] Temporary posts were afterwards established at Inhambane and Lourenço Marques,[2] the farthest point southward to which their influence extended. Their hold on the coast was strongest around the rivers of Cuamo (Zambezi delta), from Mozambique to Sofala. Their only serious efforts to penetrate the interior were made in this area. The Zambezi, either by way of the Quilimane or Luabo, was navigable for some 270 miles,[3] and up it Barreto and Homem marched to the Mazoe in search of the Empire of Monomotapa (1571–2).[4] Trading posts were founded along the Mazoe at Luanze, Bucoto, and Masapa, only to be abandoned in 1616.[5] It was up the Zambezi that Homem marched in search of the illusory silver mines at Chicova, where a Portuguese trading station also existed till 1616. Homem, however, reached the Manica goldfields (Umtali) by the more direct route up

the Revue." Apart from the Jesuit mission to Otongwe (1560), the efforts of Jesuits and Dominicans followed the line of the coast and the Zambezi.

From a commercial point of view the Portuguese occupation was a long-drawn, expensive failure. Little gold and silver reached the coast. The Portuguese apparently did not know that gold was to be had from the lands between the Sabi and Limpopo, where the ancient ruins and gold-workings are most numerous, since they looked for it only between the Sabi and the Zambezi.[7] Climate and tsetse fly were against any effectual colonization. Before the close of the seventeenth century the attacks of the Abambo and Amazimba had practically destroyed the hold of the Portuguese on the Zambezi valley,[8] the revival of the power of the 'Arabs' of Muscat had driven them from the coast north of Mozambique (1698), and the seizure of Mauritius (1638) and the Cape (1652) by the Dutch threatened their very existence on the sea.

Sixteenth- and seventeenth-century maps show the Empire of Monomatapa stretching from the Zambezi to the Orange and Fish rivers. The paramount chief at Mount Fura ruled the country around that mountain, and is said to have exercised authority as far as the coast between the Luabo and Tedanculo rivers. The chiefs of Sabia, Quiteve, and Manica were certainly not subject to him in the sixteenth century.[9]

References.—[1] Theal, *Records*, i. 14, 62; iii. 33, 122. Sofala, vii. 187. Mozambique, ii. 43; vi. 288. Quiloa, i. 13, 99; iii. 113; v. 382; vi. 246. [2] Ibid., i. 409; ii. 73, 94, 141. [3] Ibid., i. 22. [4] Barreto's Journey, 1571–2; Monclaros' account, ibid., iii. 204–53; vi. 358–90. [5] Posts on Mazoe, ibid., vii. 270. [6] Homem to Chicova and the Revue; ibid., i. 27–30. [7] On trade and colonizing possibilities of Portuguese East Africa, see especially Theal's *Records*, i. 22, 80–83; ii. 405; iii. 216, 223, 464, 489; iv. 2, 35, 39, 213, 279, 423; vi. 268; vii. 186, 218, 366; viii. 364, 406, 478. Hall, *Prehistoric Rhodesia*, pp. 48–50, 53–9. [8] Theal, *Records*, vii. 302. [9] Ibid., iii. 353 et seq.; vi. 390 et seq.; vii. 273 et seq. (Dos Santos).

Maps.—Hall, *Prehistoric Rhodesia*, p. 427, for list of maps. List of Maps, see *infra*, p. 26.

## III. PROBABLE MOVEMENTS OF NATIVE TRIBES SOUTH OF THE ZAMBEZI BEFORE 1800

This map is mainly based on the information given in Stow's *Native Races of South Africa* and Theal's *History and Ethnography of South Africa before 1795* (vols. i–iii).

(*a*) Bushmen. Small groups were scattered over all South Africa from time immemorial. I have disregarded Stow's distinction between the areas occupied by Sculptors and Painters, preferring to follow Theal, who holds that no such local distinction is possible.[1]

(*b*) Hottentots. At some unknown time the Hottentot clans pushed southward down the west coast. In the seventeenth century they were scattered in small groups close to the sea from Walfisch Bay to the Umtamvuna river.[2] During the eighteenth century many of the more important clans moved away from the Europeans at the Cape.

(i) Namaquas. By 1823 most of these had crossed the Orange into Great Namaqualand.[3]

(ii) Korannas. In 1800 many were still scattered between the Nieuwveld mountains and the Orange, but the bulk of them were living either in the valley of the middle Orange or near the junction of Vaal and Harts rivers.[4]

(iii) Griquas. Bastaards and Hottentot Grigriquas collected at the Piquetberg early in the eighteenth century. About the year 1750 they moved to the Kamiesberg, and thence to Pella and the Orange valley. At the beginning of the nineteenth century they gradually gathered round the London Missionary Society stations in what is now Griqualand West.[5]

In the Colony itself by 1800 the Hottentot tribal system, such as it was, had long ago broken down.

(*c*) Bantu. The Bantu are comparatively recent immigrants in most parts of the Union. From an unknown date, however, Bakalahari and Balala dwelt on the eastern edge of the Kalahari desert, while in the sixteenth century the Makaranga certainly occupied Southern Rhodesia, in the so-called Empire of Monomotapa. About the close of the sixteenth century the Leghoya either enslaved the Bakalahari and Balala or drove them into the desert and established themselves on the Marico and upper Molopo. Before the end of the seventeenth century the Barotsi broke in upon the Makaranga, and fifty years later Bavenda and Bakwena tribes were in possession of most of the Transvaal and the north-eastern Free State as far as the Little Caledon (*c.* 1750). During the first half of the eighteenth century the Batlapin and Barolong drove the Leghoya eastwards across the Vaal, where they settled as Bataung along the Vet river. Meanwhile the Batlapin established themselves between the Molopo and Kuruman rivers at Old Lithakao, the Barolong on the banks of Harts river.

The Abambo and Amazimba crossed the Zambezi about 1575, and by 1620 the former reached Natal, where they broke up. Scattered tribes pushed over the Drakensberg and settled as Basia and Baputi round the site of the present Harrismith (1740). Most of the tribes, however, retaining the Ama- prefix, remained in the coast lands as Swazi, Hlubi, Pondo, Tembu, Xosa, &c. The Xosa and Tembu pushed south-westward in that order, mixing more or less with the conquered Hottentots. The Xosa crossed the Kei in the early eighteenth century; by 1779 they had crossed the Great Fish river on to the Zuurveld.[6]

References.—[1] Theal, *History*, I a, ch. 1; Stow, *Native Races*, ch. 1–12. [2] Theal, *History*, I a, ch. 2.; Stow, ch. 13–16. [3] Stow, pp. 250–4. [4] Theal, III a, ch. 59; Stow, pp. 275–7. [5] Theal, III a, pp. 353 et seq.; Stow, pp. 322–7, 344. [6] Theal, I a, ch. 3; III a, ch. 47; ib., p. 49; Stow, pp. 256 et seq.

# IV. CAPE COLONY, 1660

The settlement occupied the Table and Liesbeeck (Amstel) valleys, from Lion's Rump to Wynberg Hill (Bosheuvel). The original fort (1653) (inset B) was on the site of the present General Post Office.[1] The Company's Gardens extended slightly farther to the north and considerably farther to the east than do the present Gardens (inset A).[2] The Company also owned a farm at Ronde Doorn Bosjes (Rondebosch), an orchard at Rustenburg, and the Groote Schuur on the site of the present house. Van Riebeeck's first farm lay behind the Lion's Rump near Green Point (1657); his second farm, the Wynberg, now Bishop's Court, lay beneath the Bosheuvel (1658).[3]

The first farms granted to free burghers, the Groeneveld (i) and Hollandsche Thuin (ii), are shown (1657); [1] later grants as they were held in 1660. The numbers are as given in Leibbrandt's *Letters Despatched*, iii. 314–38. The four streets shown in inset A, counting from the seashore, correspond to the modern Strand, Castle, Shortmarket, and Longmarket streets. The shore at present extends much farther to the north than it did in 1660.

The defence of the Bay was provided by the fort, a redoubt at Duijnhoop (1654),[5] and the Koornhoop blockhouse close to the Liesbeeck (1657). The line of the Liesbeeck was further guarded by blockhouses at Kijckuijt, Keert de Koe, and Houd den Bul. The position of the last is conjectural, but approximately correct. A cavalry post also stood close to the northern edge of the present Camp Ground, Rondebosch.[6] A fence of poles to check Hottentot cattle raiders ran along the western bank of the Liesbeeck on its lower and upper reaches to Leendert's forest (Kirstenbosch). In 1660 another fence and a bitter-almond hedge were planted along the boundary of the settlement from Kijckuijt to Leendert's forest.[7] Part of this boundary on Wynberg Hill is still marked by an almond hedge. The hedge of 1660 marked the last serious attempt to define the eastern boundary of the Colony before 1770.

*Key to Map* 4.

R Van Riebeeck's farm, 1657.
W Van Riebeeck's farm, 1658.
I. Harman Remajenne, 1657.
II. S. Botma (Jansen), 1657.
III. Brinkman.
6, 18. J. Reyniers and W. C. Mostert.
7, 8. H. Boom.
9. J. Cloete.
10. P. Visagie.
14. P. Jacobs.
15. F. Gerrits.
16. S. Botma.
17. J. Theunissen.
25. S. Botma and H. Elbrechts.
26. O. van Vrede and J. Cornelissen.
27. J. Martens de Waeht.
28. H. Reyniers.
32. C. Claasen and D. Meyer.
33. H. C. Hoogervelt and H. ter Schelhoorn.
B Leendert Cornelissen's Forest.

*Key to Inset A.*

1, 24, 29. H. Boom.
2, 31. M. Jacobs.
3, 22. E. D. Diemer.
4, 21. J. Boddys.
5, 23. H. Hendrickse.
6. J. Martens.
7, 19. W. C. Mostert.
8, 20. J. Janssen.
9. Company's Cable-store.
10. Company's Gardener's House.

References.—[1] Fort: *J.*, i. 31–77; Resolutien, 1652–62, p. 26; *Lett. Desp.* 1652–62; i. 82, 212; *J.* iii. 154. [2] Garden: *Lett. Desp.* i. 202; ii. 28; iii. 77, 235. [3] *Lett. Rec.* 1649–62, ii. 60; *J.* 1662–70, 166. [4] *J.* ii. 47; *Lett. Desp.* iii. 260–3; Abstract, p. 23. [5] Duijnhoop and Coornhoop: *J.* i. 176–7; *J.* July 17, 1657; *Lett. Desp.* 242. [6] *J.* iii. 91, 111, 139; *Lett. Rec.* 274, 309, 340; Abstract, 28. [7] *J.* Aug. 9, 1659; Feb. 25, 1660; Dec. 20, 1660.

Maps.—Notably No. 805 (38), 807 (40), 808 (41), 817 (81), 820 (51), 825 (55). See also list of maps, &c., pp. 26 *infra*.

# V. CAPE COLONY, 1679–1712

There were two main stages in the colonization of the Cape under the Company; the period of settlement, roughly up to 1708, and the period of dispersion from 1708 onwards. The map illustrates the expansion of the colony during the former period. Van Riebeeck's colony included nothing more than the Table and Liesbeeck valleys with Robben Island; fifty years later it had expanded to the base of the Drakenstein mountains, and their northern extension. Even so no part of the colony except the Land of Waveren (Tulbagh) and the Company's post at Saldanha Bay was more than fifty miles in a straight line from the Castle. The only roads beyond the 'Mountains of Africa' lay over the Hottentots Holland Kloof (Sir Lowry's Pass), the Olifant's Pad (the French Hoek–Villiersdorp Pass), du Toit's Kloof behind Wagenmaaker's Vallei (Wellington), and the old Roodezand Pass into the Tulbagh basin.[1] The present road and railway follow the valley of the Klein Berg river.

The farms followed the watercourses. In the Peninsula, beyond Wynberg, the Tokai and Hout Bay valleys were occupied. Beyond the Steenberg, however, the Peninsula formed a mere grazing ground for the van der Stel cattle. North-east of the Castle, the farms ran out along Diep and Elsje's Kraal rivers to the Koeberg and Tijgerberg. To the eastward the Peninsula was bounded by some fifteen miles of shifting sand. The settlement leaped the Cape Flats and began again on

the other side at Stellenbosch (1679) on Eerste river, and the other streams flowing into the north-east corner of False Bay. The Company's post at de Kuilen (Kuils river) was the half-way house between 'the Cape' and 'the Mountains of Africa'. Subsequent expansion followed the course of the Groote Berg river at French Hoek and Drakenstein (1687), Wagenmaaker's Vallei (1698), and finally the Land of Waveren on the Klein Berg river (1699).[2] The Cape Flats, then, marked off the Peninsula and Stellenbosch sharply and vividly as two distinct centres of politics and sentiment.

The Castle (see inset) was founded in 1666, occupied in 1674, and finished in 1676. The five bastions still bear the titles of the Prince of Orange. The original entrance faced the sea, but in 1682 van der Stel built the present gateway. The central line of buildings was erected in 1691 and the ravelins on either side of the gateway in 1704. The defences of the Bay were further strengthened by the Chavonnes battery begun in 1713 and finished in 1726.[3]

Small parties of troops were maintained at various posts along the roads to Saldanha Bay and Klapmuts. After 1701 they followed the extension of the colony along the Berg river.

The map shows the land grants made between 1685 and 1712. The following list gives the names of the owners to whom title-deeds were issued, the years in which these issues were made, and, where possible, the years in which the farms were first occupied. The Company's posts and cattle runs and the farms of officials and burghers who played a leading part in the political and economic troubles of the time are shown on the map. A few farms, certificates for which were issued after 1712, appear. Many of them, notably in Waveren, were occupied before 1712. They were included in the list given me by the late Mr. Stock, and I have retained them. In the Cape Peninsula some of the earlier grants have been omitted as they have already been shown in Map 4. Other names of Peninsular farms are given in brackets. Farms were occupied more or less on these sites, but I cannot absolutely identify them with the later farms whose names are given.

1. PENINSULA.

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Pa | [Schotze Kloof] | | | |
| Pb | Tamboer's Kloof | J. Paassen | ... | 1710 |
| Pc | Abraham's Kloof | A. Hartog | ... | 1707 |
| Pd | [Leeuwendal] | | | |
| Pe | [Leeuwenhof] | | | |
| Pf | [Oranjezicht] ... | H. Schreuder | ... | 1707 ? |
| | | J. Ossenbuil | ... | 1705 ? |
| Pg | Welgemeend ... | Durand Songer | ... | 1709 |
| Ph | Zonnebloem ... | P. Christiaans | ... | 1707 |
| Pi | [Leliebloem] ... | Ibid ? ... | ... | ? |
| Pj | Roodebloem | | | 1692 |
| Pk | Altona ... ... | G. G. van Oldenberg | | 1706 |
| Pl | — ... ... | — de Wet | ... | 1704 |
| Pm | — ... ... | J. Phyffer | ... | 1706 |
| Pn | [Paradijs] ... | W. ten Damme | ... | 1706 |
| Po | Bosheuvel ... | T. Marquart | ... | 1685 |
| Pp | Stellenberg ... | J. Vogel ... | ... | 1697 |
| Pq | Vredenhof ... | M. Michiels | | |
| Pr | Rust en Werk ... | J. Harmond | ... | 1692 |
| Ps | — ... ... | C. P. Limes | ... | 1687 |
| Pt | Klaasenbosch ... | W. ten Damme | ... | 1693 |
| Pu | — ... ... | J. van Heledingen | | 1706 |
| Pv | Witteboomen ... | L. Simons | ... | 1697 |
| Pw | Constantia ... | S. van der Stel | ... | 1685 |
| Px | [Zwaanswyk] ... | M. Michiels | | |
| Py | [Harmans Kraal] | F. Russouw | ... | 1699 |
| | | N. Oortmans | ... | 1711 |
| Pz | Kronendal ... | W. van Dieden and P. van der Westhuijsen | ... | 1681 |
| Pl | — ... ... | W. Basson | ,,, | 1713 |

2. TIJGERBERG.

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Ta | — ... ... | Widow Meerland | | 1712 |
| Tb | Meerendal ... | J. Wessels | ... | 1702 |
| Tc | Diemersdal ... | H. Sneeuwind | ... | 1698 |
| Td | Phesante's Kraal | O. Bergh ... | ... | 1698 |
| Te | Lichtenberg ... | Children of H. Putter | | 1704 |
| Tf | Mosselbank ... | C. H. Diepenauw | | 1698 |
| Tg | Klipheuvel ... | Ibid. ... | ... | 1704 |
| Th | Oortman's Post ... | N. Oortman | ... | 1704 |
| Ti | Berg en Dal ... | G. Heems ... | ... | 1704 |
| Tj | Goede Ontmoeting | Children of A. van Brakel | | 1701 |
| Tk | Kuiper's Kraal ... | H. Müller ... | ... | 1702 |
| Tl | Rondeboschjes ... | Elsje van Zuurwarden | | 1705 |
| Tm | Hooge Berg Vallei | O. Cornelis | ... | 1698 |
| Tn | Hoogelegen ... | A. van Brakel | ... | 1702 |
| To | Bloemendal ... | — van Niekerk | ... | 1702 |
| Tp | Het oude Westhof | P. van der Westhuijsen | | 1702 |
| Tq | Droogekraal ... | T. Thennissen | ... | 1698 |
| Tr | Onrust ... ... | J. Starrenberg | ... | 1704 |
| Ts | Lobenstijn ... | M. Poussion | ... | 1701 |
| Tt | Hadersleben ... | H. Hattingh | ... | 1706 |
| Tu | Rustenberg ... | C. Obes ... | ... | 1707 |
| Tv | Hoogekraal ... | S. de Clerq | ... | 1707 |
| Tw | Ongegund ... | N. Oortman | ... | 1704 |
| Tx | Kleine Olifants Kop | S. P. ten Damme | | 1698 |
| Ty | Platte Kloof ... | J. D. de Beer | ... | 1699 |
| Tz | Clara Anna Fontein | B. Vewey ... | ... | 1702 |
| T1 | Maastricht ... | H. Seegers | ... | 1702 |
| T2 | Welgemoede ... | K. Laubser | ... | 1704 |
| T3 | Conterman's Kloof | F. Slabberts | ... | 1706 |

3. DE KUIJLEN.

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Ka | — ... ... | H. van Loon | ... | 1701 |
| Kb | Kruis Pad ... | J. Lelie ... | ... | 1712 |
| Ke | Stellenberg ... | J. Blesius ... | ... | 1705 (1691) |
| Kd | de Kuijlen ... | O. Bergh ... | ... | 1705 |
| Ke | Hazendal ... | C. Hazewinkel | ... | 1704 |
| Kf | Bottelary ... | J. Rotterdam | ... | 1701 |
| Kg | Goede Houd ... | — Groenewald | ... | 1701 |
| Kh | Saxenberg ... | J. Sax ... | ... | 1704 |

4. BOTTELARY.

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Ba | Weltevreden ... | H. Rutgenroost | ... | 1692 |
| Bb | Driefontein ... | M. Greeff ... | ... | 1704 |
| Be | — ... ... | C. Esterhuijs | ... | 1704 |
| Bd | Elsenberg ... | S. Elsevier | ... | 1698 and 1701 |
| Be | Driesprong ... | L. Campher | ... | 1693 |
| Bf | Groenhof ... | A. Blax ... | ... | 1698 |
| Bg | Kromme Ree ... | H. P. Melchior | ... | 1698 (1695) |
| Bh | Vrijburg ... ... | J. A. Brouwer | ... | 1704 (1683) |
| Bi | Nooitgedacht ... | M. Greeff ... | ... | 1692 (1683) |
| Bj | Dekker's Dal ... | L. L. van Hof | ... | 1695 |
| Bk | Aan het Pad ... | G. du Toit | ... | 1692 (1687) |
| Bl | Bij den Wijk ... | H. Elberts | ... | 1704 |
| Bm | Uit den Wijk ... | D. Coetsee | ... | 1699 |

5. HOTTENTOTS-HOLLAND.

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Ha | Parel Vallei ... | F. van der Stel | ... | 1699 |
| Hb | Vergelegen ... | W. A. van der Stel | | 1700 |
| He | Onverwacht ... | J. Hartog ... | ... | 1703 |
| Hd | De Fortuin ... | A. Diemer | ... | 1711 |
| He | Laatste Gift ... | A. van der Heiden | | 1711 |

6. MODDERGAT.

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Ma | — ... ... | A. van Wijk | ... | 1699 |
| Mb | Vredenberg ... | J. S. Botma | ... | 1692 |
| Mc | Berg Sinai ... | J. van Drielen | ... | 1692 (1688) |
| Md | Vogelzang ... | Sara Tas ... | ... | 1702 |

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Me | Zandvliet ... | P. van Kalden ... | 1701 |
| Mf | Geduld ... ... | F. Appel ... ... | 1699 |
| Mg | Meerlust ... ... | H. Huijsing ... | 1690 (1680) and 1701 |

7. STELLENBOSCH.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Sa | Neethling's Hof ... | B. Lubbe ... ... | 1699 |
| Sb | Speier ... ... | A. Janssen ... | 1692 (1683) |
| Sc | Vlottenberg ... | P. Rochefort ... | 1707 |
| Sd | Vredenberg ... | G. van der Bijl ... | 1692 |
| Se | Fleur Baai ... | P. Leveber ... | 1695 (1694) |
| Sf | Grote Zalze ... | N. Cleef ... ... | 1695 |
| Sg | Blaauw Klip ... | G. J. Visser ... | 1690 |
| Sh | Keerweder ... | J. van Dijk ... | 1701 |
| Si | Libertas ... ... | H. J. Grimp ... | 1692 (1683) |
| Sk | Oude Molen ... | J. van Heijnwagen | 1701 |
| Sl | De Hout Vallei ... | A. van Wijk ... | 1711 |
| Sm | Ida's Vallei ... | F. Viljoen and G. Cloete | 1692 (1682–4) |
| Sn | Coetzenberg ... | J. Coetzee ... ... | 1693 (1682) |
| So | — ... ... | J. Mostert ... | 1692 |
| Sp | Schoongezicht ... | I. Schrijven ... | 1692 |
| Sq | — ... ... | Manuel and Anthony van Angola | 1692 (1683) |
| Sr | — ... ... | Louis van Bengalen | 1692 (1684) |
| Ss | — ... ... | J. de Jonker ... | 1692 (1683) |
| St | Brakelsdal ... | J. Wismar... ... | 1693 (1688) |
| Su | Bonte Rivier ... | H. Jacobs ... | 1711 (1694) |
| Sv | Marck ... ... | W. J. Wereld ... | 1694 (1686) |
| Sw | — ... ... | A. Bastiaan ... | 1693 |
| Sx | Rustenburg ... | P. Robberts ... | 1699 |
| Sy | Hoogelegen ... | H. Jas ... ... | 1692 |
| Sz | Zorgvliet... ... | G. Wilders... ... | 1692 (1683) |
| S1 | Zeven Rivieren ... | J. Pleunis ... ... | 1708 (1704) |
| S2 | Bethlehem ... | P. Simond... ... | 1696 (1694) |
| S3 | Patrijs Vallei ... | H. Hanse ... ... | 1695 |
| S4 | Welgevallen ... | S. J. Botma ... | 1698 |

8. DRAKENSTEIN.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Da | Bloemendal ... | M. van Staden ... | 1692 (1689) |
| Db | Kunnenberg ... | W. Soldick ... | 1692 |
| Dc | Overveen ... | J. van der Heiden | 1690 |
| Dd | De Babylonische Toren | P. van der Bijl ... | 1692 (1690) |
| De | Vredenlust ... | J. de Savoye ... | 1694 (1688) |
| Df | de Goede Hoop ... | D. P. de la Noy ... | 1708 |
| Dg | Le Plaisir Merle | C. du Maré ... | 1693 (1688) |
| Dh | Watervliet and Welgevonden | R. van Wijk ... | 1692 (1688) |
| Di | Zion ... ... | D. Hugo ... ... | 1691 |
| Dj | Lang Rust ... | P. Loubser ... | 1695 |
| Dk | — ... ... | A. Pieters ... ... | 1690 |
| Dl | Werda ... ... | F. Conradie ... | 1712 |
| Dm | La Paris ... ... | F. Retief ... ... | 1699 |
| Dn | Suisseland ... | J. J. van Burtel ... | 1696 (1690) |
| Dp | Meererust ... | J. van As ... ... | 1689 |
| Dq | Eenzaamheid ... | W. Basson ... | 1690 (1689) |
| Dr | Lekkerwijn ... | A. L. van Boshof | 1690 |
| Ds | Zandvliet ... | H. Silverberg ... | 1690 |
| Dt | Lübeck ... ... | H. Silverberg ... | 1695 |
| Du | — ... ... | P. Meyer ... ... | 1692 (1690) |
| Dv | — ... ... | E. van Lier ... | 1690 |
| Dw | Nieuwendorp ... | W. Brisson ... | 1691 |
| Dx | — ... ... | M. de la Noy ... | 1690 |
| Dy | Bossendal ... | J. de Lange ... | 1713 |
| Dz | Rhone ... ... | J. Gardé ... ... | 1691 |
| D1 | Languedoc ... | P. Beneke ... | 1691 |
| D2 | Normandie ... | G. Malherbe ... | 1713 |
| D3 | Lormorins ... | J. Roux ... ... | 1714 |
| D4 | Bellingam ... | — van Vuuren ... | 1695 |
| D5 | Bergen Henegouwen | J. Durand and J. Parisel | 1694 |
| D6 | Frederiks Bergh... | D. Noortje ... | 1694 |
| D7 | La Motte... ... | D. Noortje | 1694 (1690) |
| D8 | — ... ... | P. Lombard ... | 1691 |
| D9 | — ... ... | N. de la Noy ... | 1690 |

9. FRANSCHE HOEK.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Fa | Keerweder ... | H. Muller van Basel | 1695 |
| Fb | La Dauphiné ... | S. Niel ... ... | 1710 |
| Fc | La Bourgogne ... | P. Villiers ... ... | 1713 |
| Fd | La Bri ... ... | J. Villie ... ... | 1712 (1694) |
| Fe | Champagne ... | A. Villie ... ... | 1711 |
| Ff | La Motte... ... | J. Malan ... ... | 1713 |
| Fg | Cabrière ... ... | P. Jordaan ... | 1694 |
| Fh | La Kot ... ... | J. Gardiol... ... | 1713 |
| Fi | La Provence ... | P. Joubert ... | 1712 |
| Fj | La Terre de Luc... | M. Amiel ... ... | 1713 |
| Fk | La Motte... ... | H. Hattier ... | 1695 |
| Fl | Le Roque ... | L. Barré ... ... | 1691 |
| Fm | L'Arc d'Orléans | P. Russouw ... | 1695 |
| Fn | La Paris ... ... | F. Retief ... ... | 1699 |

10. PAARL.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Pa | Zandwyk... ... | W. van Wijk ... | 1693 (1689) |
| Pb | — ... ... | C. Cloeten ... | 1693 |
| Pc | Bloemkost ... | S. Vervey ... ... | 1693 (1692) |
| Pd | Leeuwen Jagt ... | J. Haboer ... ... | 1693 (1692) |
| Pe | Lands Kroon ... | J. Holsmit ... | 1693 |
| Pf | Groen Fontein ... | A. Diemer... ... | 1699 |
| Pg | Eenzaamheid ... | C. H. Diepenauw | 1693 |
| Ph | Ruijgte Vallei ... | G. Frasnet ... | 1692 |
| Pi | Vrijman's Fontein | B. J. van Swol ... | 1693 (1692) |
| Pj | — ... ... | P. van Nijmwegen | 1692 |
| Pk | Paarl Diamant ... | T. D. van Schalkwijk | 1693 and 1704 |
| Pl | Hoogstede ... | J. Schepping ... | 1693 |
| Pm | Brandenburg ... | H. van Kempen ... | 1693 |
| Pn | Waterpoel ... | D. van Schalkwijk | 1692 |
| Po | St. Martijn ... | M. Nieman ... | 1692 |
| Pp | Hondswijk ... | J. Hendricks ... | 1695 |
| Pq | Vrede Hof ... | F. Bastiaan ... | 1695 |
| Pr | Cheve ... ... | L. Cordière ... | 1692 |
| Ps | Nantes ... ... | J. Colman ... | 1692 |
| Pt | — ... ... | P. J. van Marseveen | 1699 |
| Pu | Goede Hoop ... | J. Gloden ... ... | 1692 (1688) |
| Pv | La Concordia ... | G. le Roux ... | 1692 (1689) |
| Pw | Laborie ... ... | J. Taillefer ... | 1691 |
| Px | Picardie ... ... | Isaac Taillefer ... | 1691 |
| Py | Parijs ... ... | J. le Roux... ... | 1699 |
| Pz | Salomon's Vallei | J. Goernay ... | 1694 (1692) |
| P1 | Wilde Paard's Jagt | P. Fouché ... | 1699 |
| P2 | Haartebeestes Kraal | D. Senekal ... | 1694 (1692) |
| P3 | Dekkers Vlei ... | H. Barentse ... | 1693 |
| P4 | Keerweder ... | L. Woolf ... ... | 1695 |
| P5 | Languedoc ... | J. Imber ... ... | 1694 (1689) |
| P6 | Knolle Vallei ... | J. de Buijs ... | 1712 and 1714 |
| P7 | Orleans ... ... | M. Triffas ... ... | 1699 |
| P8 | St. Omer ... | A. Veron ... ... | 1699 |
| P9 | Schoongezicht ... | A. Vivie ... ... | 1694 (1690) |
| P10 | Non Pareil ... | P. Vivie ... ... | 1694 (1690) |
| P11 | Goede Rust ... | J. Vivie ... ... | 1694 (1690) |
| P12 | Rust en Werk ... | Étienne Bruère ... | 1694 (1692) |
| P13 | Vlakkeland ... | J. Roes van Normandie | 1694 (1692) |
| P14 | Schilpad ... ... | M. Schalk ... ... | 1699 |
| P15 | Zoete Inval ... | H. du Prée ... | 1697 (1692) |
| P16 | Lustig Aan ... | J. Pinard ... ... | 1694 (1692) |
| P17 | — ... | J. Theron ... | 1710 (1690) |

11. WAGENMAAKER'S VALLEI.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Wa | Vondeling ... | O. Bergh and J. Phijffer | 1701 |
| Wb | Slent ... ... | M. Poussion ... | 1707 |
| We | Staart van der Paardenberg | D. Verweij ... | 1707 |
| Wd | Schoon Oord ... | M. van Staden ... | 1712 |
| We | 't Slot van der Paarl | S. van Deventer ... | 1692 |
| Wf | Willemberg ... | J. van As ... ... | 1712 |
| Wi | Uitkijk ... ... | M. Vrijhagen ... | 1695 (1692) |
| Wj | Rheebokke Kloof | J. H. Potgieter ... | 1712 |
| Wk | Fortuin ... ... | C. Marais ... | 1699 |
| Wl | Wel van Pas ... | C. Marais ... | 1699 |
| Wm | Klip Vallei ... | P. du Prée ... | 1699 |
| Wn | Champagne ... | H. Wardaar ... | 1699 |
| Wo | Olijvenhout ... | E. Croesnier ... | 1699 |
| Wp | Kromme Rivier ... | L. le Riche ... | 1699 |
| Wq | Versailles ... | P. Croesnier ... | 1699 |
| Wr | Kromme Rivier ... | J. de Savoye .. | 1699 |
| Ws | Hexenberg ... | J. de Tuile ... | 1699 |
| Wt | Leeuwen Vallei ... | I. Calisse ... ... | 1699 |
| Wu | Groenfontein ... | P. de Rouden ... | 1699 |
| Wv | Groendal ... | B. Blum ... ... | 1699 |
| Ww | Groenberg ... | P. Erasmus ... | 1699 |
| Wx | Opperherest ... | J. Heynst ... | 1699 |
| Wy | Patatta's Kloof ... | F. Retief ... ... | 1712 |
| Wz | Rustenberg ... | J. L. van Rostoek | 1712 |
| W1 | Krakeelhoek ... | P. Moij ... ... | 1712 |
| W2 | Leeuwen Tuin ... | D. Jacob ... ... | 1712 |
| W3 | Doelhof ... ... | J. Polie ... ... | 1712 |
| W4 | Slange Rivier ... | L. Fleury ... ... | 1699 |

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| W5 | Vondeling ... | J. Cordie ... ... | 1712 |
| W6 | Driefontein ... | M. Greef ... ... | 1704 |
| W7 | Burgers Fontein | J. Coetzee ... | 1714 |
| W8 | ... ... | J. de Savoye ... | 1705 |
| W9 | Standvastigheid... | A. Kruijsman ... | 1705 |
| W10 | Krnijshof ... | Arent Krnijsman... | 1708 |
| W11 | Foxenberg ... | J. Vosloo ... ... | 1708 |
| W12 | Limiete Vallei ... | F. de Toit ... ... | 1715 |
| W13 | Menin ... ... | A. Vivier ... ... | 1714 |
| W14 | Zoetendal's Kloof | G. Janssen ... | 1702 |
| W15 | Drnijve Vallei ... | H. Rodenberg ... | 1704 |
| W16 | Vleesbank ... | P. Russouw ... | 1704 |
| W17 | Bartholomew's Kloof | F. J. van der Lubstad | 1714 |
| W18 | Dassenheuvel ... | F. van der Stel ... | 1704 |

12. WAVEREN (TULBAGH).

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Ta | de Hoop ... ... | P. du Prée ... | 1714 |
| Tb | | S. Willems ... | 1714 |
| Tc | | P. Willems ... | |
| Td | Terhone ... ... | J. Theron ... ... | 1714 |
| Te | Monpellier ... | J. Jugbert... ... | 1714 |
| Tf | | J. de Clerq ... | |
| Tg | Arnem ... ... | R. F. van Hoetinge | 1714 |

References.—[1] Leibbrandt, *Rambles*, 8. [2] Theal IIa, pp. 337 et seq.; *Lett. Desp.*, April 22, 1688, and 1696–1708, 101, 136–7, 151–9; *Lett. Rec.*, 244-5; J. 1699, 1, 2, 29, 32; *Rambles*, 42. [3] The Castle: J. 1662–70, p. 150; Theal, *Bel. Hist. Dok.*, i. 6-13; *Lett. Desp.*, 1695, pp. 3, 22; J. 1704, p. 63. [4] Old Cape Freeholds I, II, and Old Stellenbosch Freeholds I, II, Deeds Office, Supreme Court, Cape Town; also Surveyor General's maps for names of grantees, farms, and dates of grant of title deeds. See also Botha, *French Refugees at the Cape* (1920).

Maps.—See *infra*, pp. 26.

# VI. EUROPEAN SETTLEMENTS IN AFRICA AND THE EAST INDIES IN THE LATTER HALF OF THE SEVENTEENTH CENTURY

This plate illustrates the rise of the Dutch commercial empire on the ruins of the Portuguese, and the beginnings of Anglo-Dutch rivalry in the East. It thus shows the political and commercial circumstances in which the trading post at the Cape developed into a colony.

On the west coast of Africa Portugal retained her groups of islands and recovered St. Thomé, Principé, and Angola from the Dutch (1648). The Dutch West India Company had established itself at Goree (1617–78), Elmina (1637), Axim (1642), and St. Helena (1645–55); the French at St. Louis (1626), Albreda (1678), and Goree (1678); the English at Fort James on the Gambia (1663), Cape Coast Castle (1667), and St. Helena (1655). The Danes occupied three stations on the Gold and Slave coasts, and the Brandenburgers Arguin and a group of small posts round Gross Friedrichsburg at Cape Three Points (1685). The last named ultimately passed to the French and the Dutch (1721).

On the south and east coasts of Africa the Dutch East India Company occupied Mauritius (1638) and the Cape (1652). The French appeared in Madagascar at Foule Pointe and Fort Dauphin (1642–72) and on the Ile de Bourbon (Mascarenhas, 1642). Pirates formed a base at Libertatia. The power of the Portuguese decayed. Swarms of Bantu practically destroyed their hold on the Zambezi valley (1616), the 'Arabs' of Ormuz (1622) and Muscat (1651) recovered their independence and, with the capture of Mombasa by the Sultan of Muscat (1698), the Portuguese were driven south of Cape Delgado.

In India the Portuguese retained Goa and its dependencies on the Malabar coast, Diu, Damaon, and, in China, Macao. The Dutch had a factory at Surat (1617), and had driven the Portuguese from the southern Malabar coast (1653–62) and Ceylon (1638–58). They had also planted themselves on the Coromandel coast at Pulicat (1616) and at the mouth of the Ganges at Chinsurah. The French were at Mahé, Pondicherry (1674), and Chandernagore (1676); the Danes at Tranquebar; the English at Surat (1612), Bombay (1661), Fort St. George (Madras) (1640), and on the Hooghly (1651), and at Fort William (Calcutta) (1690).

The Dutch were without much question masters of the far eastern seas. Between 1605–21 they had secured Macassar, Achin, Ceram, part of Timor, Amboyna, Banda, and the Moluccas (Ternate and Tidor). Since 1619 their eastern capital had been at Batavia in Java, where four sea-lanes met, one running down between Sumatra and the Malay Peninsula; another from Siam, China, and Japan between Borneo and the mainland; a third up from the Spice Islands past the Celebes, Borneo, and Java; the last between Java and Sumatra. Malacca alone was better suited to secure all these roads, and this the Dutch took in 1641.

The English lost their footing at Amboyna in 1623, but retained it at Bantam (Java) till 1684, when they removed to Benecolen (Sumatra). Beyond Malacca, however, the Dutch had a post in Siam and another at Firando in Japan as early as 1613. They held Formosa from 1623–42, and, though driven from Firando and nearly all Formosa by the Japanese and Chinese, they clung to their posts at Desima and Fort Zeelandia.

Between 1605–43 Dutch sailors had repeatedly visited the barren northern and western shores of Australia. Tasman discovered Van Diemen's Land, North Island (New Zealand), Tonga, and Fiji, and narrowly missed the more hospitable eastern shores of the 'Southland' (1643–4). Dampier's experience was much the same (1699).

# VII. CAPE COLONY, 1652-1806

The way for the dispersion of the eighteenth century was prepared by the explorers of the seventeenth. Attempts to find 'St. Helena Nova' (1660) and 'Dina' and 'Marseveen' (1699) failed for the best of all reasons; two voyages northward from Table Bay showed that the coast as far as Portuguese territory was ill-supplied with harbours and backed by utter desolation (1669 and 1677). Eastward attempts to seize Mozambique (1662) and St. Augustine's (1663) failed, but Cruse landed at Mossel Bay (1668), his shipmates found St. Francis Bay, the coasts of Zululand were explored (1677), Simon van der Stel himself reached Simon's Bay by sea (1682), the *Noord* voyaged to Delagoa Bay (1688–9), the mouth of the Kei was reached (1687–8), and finally Port Natal was purchased from the natives (1689). The vessel carrying the deed of sale was lost on the way back on Klippen Point, but the survivors found their way home overland to the Cape. A subsequent attempt to ratify the purchase failed (1705–6), a few years later Mauritius was abandoned (1710), and, apart from a spasmodic attempt to hold Delagoa Bay (1721–30), the Company gave up its plans for extending its hold on the south-eastern coast by way of the sea.

Exploration of the interior took place in two main stages. Between 1655–67 twelve journeys were made northward in search of Monomotapa, the fabled city of Vigiti Magna and the River Cammissa (see Map 6). Beyond the Olifants the travellers found nothing but sand, Bushmen, and Namaquas. Eastwards, however, Cruse crossed the Hottentots-Holland mountains and reached the Gouritz (1667).

Simon van der Stel renewed these efforts in both directions. Drought forced three parties to fall back after crossing the Olifants (1682–4), but next year Simon himself reached the Koperberg (Ookiep) and found wealth in a desert (1685–6). To the east, Schrijver marched to the site of the present town of Oudtshoorn, crossed the Zwartebergen and reached the kraals of the Inquas, probably in the present district of Prince Albert (1689). Finally a party of European cattle-raiders from Stellenbosch came in contact with the Xosa in the Great Fish river.[1]

As early as 1700 the farmers of the Paarl, Drakenstein, and Waveren began to drive their cattle over the mountains on to the Little Karoo. Throughout the Colony the mountains are high and steep on the seaward side, but are traversed by many passes, and, once the summit of the nek is crossed, the slope on the landward side is short and easy. The rivers, though useless as means of communication, are not serious barriers, and give the necessary supply of water. The plains between the mountain ranges can be crossed in all directions in the ox-drawn trek-wagons. Game was plentiful in those days. The wants of the farmers were few, and as there was no export trade, they had no need to consider means of communication with the coast. The Diaspora continued for nearly three generations before a check was put upon its eastward course by contact with the Kaffirs on the Great Fish river. Geographical conditions and lack of inducement alone set a limit to the northward movement. The Orange river was not crossed till 1760, and it was not until 1779 that Gordon gave it its present name.[2]

The map shows the stages in which the Colony was occupied. At the end of the first fifty years (1700), Europeans had occupied a rectangle between the Cape and the mountains some fifty miles each way (see Map 5). Half a century later farms were dotted along 160 miles of coast northwards from the Castle to the mouth of the Olifants, and some 200 miles eastward to Mossel Bay and beyond.[3] Cattle farmers were already driving their herds on to the Great Karoo and across the confines of the present Calvinia and Namaqualand (1750). Within the next fifty years farms had been built beyond the Hantamsberg (200 miles to the north-east of the Castle), beyond the Sneeuwbergen (390 miles), along the Great Fish river, and finally beyond it in the Tarka district (460 miles) (1795).

The most rapid stage of the dispersion was the third. The existence of the Great Karoo helps to explain it. The old name of Droogveld tells why the farmers skirted the Karoo. A thin line of farms to the north of the plains connected the western districts with the eastern frontier by way of the Ghoup and Camdebo. Another line ran down the Breede valley and the Lange Kloof to the mouth of Sunday river. The situation of the drostdies tells the same tale. Three of them were in the south-west corner of the colony; the others, Graaff Reinet and Uitenhage, were near the eastern frontier. What the Cape Flats had been to the social and political development of the Colony in the early days, the Karoo was in the later. When the Company's power collapsed at the Cape, the republics of Swellendam and Graaff Reinet were in rebellion, and, a generation later, the vast majority of the Trekkers were drawn from the eastern districts.[4]

Another proof of the rapidity of the dispersion was the extreme thinness of the population. In 1708 there were some 1,700 free men, women, and children; in 1756, just over 5,000; in 1810, somewhat more than 30,000, scattered over 100,000 square miles of territory.[5]

The map shows the boundaries of the districts as they were from 1745. Up to that time Stellenbosch had included the whole colony outside the long, thin district of the Cape which lay along the track from Simon's to Saldanha Bay. The northward extension of Stellenbosch along the Berg river valley and the road leading thence over Piqueniers Kloof to the lower Olifants was natural enough. It is not so easy to understand why the jurisdiction of Stellenbosch was allowed to exist to the south-east of the Hottentots-Holland and Drakenstein mountains after the separate drostdy of Swellendam had been established (1745).

In 1769 the line between Stellenbosch and Swellendam was drawn along the Zwartebergen,

and in 1770 the eastern frontier was fixed along the Bruintjes Hoogte and the Riet and Gamtoos rivers. It was extended in 1775 to the Bushman's and upper Fish rivers; in 1778 van Plettenberg marked the north-eastern corner of the Colony; in 1780 the line was carried up to the lower Fish river. The limits of the new district of Graaff Reinet included the farms along the Tarka (1786).[6]

The northern boundary was never fixed by the Company in the eighteenth century. The British fixed both boundaries in 1798 along the Fish, the Kagaberg, Bamboesberg to Plettenberg's Beacon; thence to the Tafel Berg, the Riet river, and the mountains to the mouth of the Buffels river. In 1805 Janssen extended the northern line to the Zak river and the Koperberg.[7]

The district of Graaff Reinet at first included the area lying beyond the Gamka and the eastern outlet of the cattle road through the Lange Kloof. The drostdy was placed roughly half-way between Plettenberg's Beacon and the sea, at the point where the line of farms running through the Ghonp and the Camdebo met the upper waters of the Sunday river. The Company's system of posts was extended down the Zondereind valley at the Ziekenhuis (1726), the lower Breede river at Riet Vallei (Buffeljagts river, 1734), and along the coast to Zwart river in Outeniqualand (1777) and Plettenberg's Bay (1788). These posts were broken up in 1791. None were ever established in Graaff Reinet.

Until 1743 the only churches in the Colony were at Cape Town, Stellenbosch, and Drakenstein. A church was then built at Roodezand (Tulbagh), where the roads from the Olifants valley, the Bokkeveld, the Roggeveld, and the Breede valley met. Another church was founded at Zwartland (Malmesbury), half-way between Roodezand and Cape Town (1745). The first church in the eastern districts was built at Graaff Reinet (1792).[8] Another was soon built at Uitenhage after that village became the seat of a drostdy in 1804. In that year new districts of Tulbagh and Uitenhage were carved out of the unwieldy districts of Stellenbosch and Graaff Reinet.[9]

The map shows the routes taken by van der Stel in 1685–6;[10] by van Plettenberg in 1778;[11] by Truter and Somerville to the Batlapin kraals at Lithakao in 1801;[12] and by de Mist in 1803–4.[13] The latter journey shows clearly the post-roads and the chief areas in which farmers were settled.

The inset shows the extent of exploration and temporary annexations in Great Namaqualand and Damaraland in 1793.[14]

References.—[1] and [2] Linschoten Vereeniging xi, xii, *Reizen*, by Godee-Molsbergen (The Hague, 1916); Eng. Hist. Rev., *Journey 1705*, by Stock (1916); Theal II a, Index. [3] Beutler's Journey, 1752. Theal, *Bel. Hist. Dok.*, ii. [4] *C. C. Records*, i, ii. [5] *Lett. Desp.*, 1708, p. 352; *State of the Cape in 1822*, p. 354. [6] Resolutien, August 31, 1745; February 13, 1770; July 11, 1775; November 14, 1780; Placaten, July 19, 1786. [7] Placaten 915 and 916 C. Archives. [8] Resolutien, October 8, 1743; May 9 and July 8, 1745; March 13, 1792. [9] Placaten 916 C., pp. 419, 506. [10] Godee-Molsbergen, *Reizen*, i; Valentijn, Beschrijving V. [11] Theal, *Bel. Hist. Dok.*, i. [12] *C. C. Records*, iv. [13] Theal, *Bel. Hist. Dok.*, iii. [14] Godee-Molsbergen, *Reizen*, ii. Postal routes, *C. C. Records*, vii, February 1810.

Maps.—Sparrman's Map of Cape Colony, 1779; Barrow, Map of Cape Colony, after 1798; Lichtenstein, *Travels 1803–6*, and Map of Cape Colony (C. Archives); Baird, No. 95 (C. Archives); Appendix to Barrow's *Voyage to Cochin China* (1806) for Truter and Somerville's journey.

# VIII. AFRICA, THE EAST INDIES, AND AUSTRALASIA *CIRCA* 1815

During the eighteenth century the race for commercial supremacy in the Indies and therefore in South Africa lay between Great Britain and France. In the course of that cycle of Anglo-French wars which ended in 1815, the Cape was once occupied by the French (1781–3) and twice by the British (1795 and 1806). When the Revolutionary wars broke out the Portuguese held Madeira, the Azores, Cape Verde Islands, the Bissagos, St. Thomé, Principé, and a thin strip of coast on either side of St. Paul de Loanda. Their East African possessions had shrunk to a belt of coast from Mozambique to Lourenço Marques, with an extension up the Zambezi to Sena. In India they retained Goa, Diu, and Damaon; in China, Macao. The Dutch West India Company still held its posts on the Gold Coast; the East India Company retained the Cape, but had long since abandoned Mauritius to the French. In India the Dutch tended to withdraw from the mainland and to concentrate their interests in Java, Sumatra, and the Spice Islands. The Danes owned one or two posts on the Gold and Slave Coasts, as well as Tranquebar.

Meanwhile France had extended her hold over the Senegal, made one or two tentative moves in the direction of Madagascar, and had occupied Mauritius, Bourbon, Rodriguez, and the Seychelles. In India since 1761 the French posts at Mahé, Pondicherry, and Chandernagore remained unfortified. Great Britain, on the other hand, held Gibraltar (1704), the mouth of the Gambia, Sierre Leone (1787), a number of stations on the Gold and Slave Coasts, and St. Helena.

The inset shows the possessions of the English Company in India at the end of Warren Hastings's governorship (1783), the annexations made up to 1805, and the gradual extension of its control over the native princes by means of the subsidiary treaties.

The main map also shows the extension of British interests beyond India, chiefly as a result of the voyages of Cook (1768–79) and Bass and Flinders (1801–3). In 1788 the first convict station was established at Sydney; in 1815 British claims to half a continent were recognized. During the Revolutionary and Napoleonic wars Great Britain seized the colonial possessions of France and her allies. In 1802 and again in 1814–15 most of the French and Dutch possessions were restored,

notably the Ile de Bourbon and Senegal. Great Britain, however, retained Mauritius, Rodriguez, and the Seychelles, occupied Ascension (1815), and Tristan d'Acunha (1816). The Dutch recovered Banda in exchange for their Malabar possessions, formally ceded the Cape to Great Britain (1814), and by a later treaty gave up their claims on Malacca and Singapore in exchange for British claims on Beneoolen (1819–24). In 1815 Great Britain held the corners of the vast triangle formed by the Indian Ocean. Mauritius secured one side of it, Singapore another, and in addition Singapore controlled the Straits down which came the China trade. Cape Town was the gate to colonizable South Africa. Behind Sydney lay an open continent. New Zealand was to be had for the taking.

## IX A. THE CAPE PENINSULA, 1795–1806

The Cape Peninsula was and is the key which unlocks South Africa to any power which has command of the sea. It is defended on three sides by water and on the fourth by the sandy Cape Flats, which, in 1795 and 1806, before hard roads were driven across them, were a much more serious obstacle than they are now. Before the cutting of the Suez Canal it was also the key which opened the gateway to India from the west. It was for this reason that the British took it rather than see it fall into the hands of the French.[1]

The map shows the lines taken by the two British invasions. The first in 1795 came by way of Simonstown, since winter storms and batteries combined to make direct attack on Cape Town impossible. The critical point at the 'uncommonly strong pass at Musemburg' was forced under cover of the guns of the squadron, two skirmishes ensued at Retreat and the Steenberg, and finally the invaders advanced on the sandy track to a final skirmish at Wynberg Hill.[2] Preliminaries were signed at Rustenberg (September 15), and next day the British entered the Castle.[3] The frontiersmen of Graaff Reinet held out, however, till the surrender of Lucas's squadron in Saldanha Bay (August 1796).[4]

The second invasion came from the north in summer time (January 1806). A difficult landing at Losperd's Bay (16 miles from Cape Town) saved the British a 60-miles march over desperate roads from Saldanha Bay. The action at Blaauwberg, the rally of the defeated force at Riet Vlei, and the surrender at Papendorp (Woodstock) followed (January 10). Janssens retreated to the Hottentots-Holland Pass, but British troops seized the Roodezand Pass and Stellenbosch, and prepared to go by sea to Mossel Bay and seize the Attaqua's Kloof in his rear. Janssens thereupon surrendered with the honours of war.[5]

The map shows the main roads and farms existing at that time, as well as those fortifications of the Peninsula which lay outside the scope of Map 9 B.[6]

References.—[1] Theal, *C. C. Records*, January 25, 1795. [2] Ibid., August 18, 1795. [3] Ibid., September 16, 1795. [4] Ibid., August 1796. [5] Ibid., 1805–6. Dispatches, January 6 and 8. Terms, January 9. Capitulation, January 10; also Hertslet, *Map of Africa by Treaty*, p. 341. Janssens' Capitulation, January 18. [6] Theal, *Bel. Hist. Dok.*, 1801, *Memorie over de Caap...aan het Gouvernement der Fransche Republiek gepresenteered*, pp. 13–30; *Memorie over de Kaap...door Egbertus Bergh*, pp. 30–121.

Maps.—See list of maps, pp. 26 *infra*, notably Nos. 86, 87; and Baird's Atlas, Maps No. 88–99.

## IX B. CAPE TOWN, *CIRCA* 1806

The town was bounded roughly north and south by the modern Waterkant and Longmarket streets, east and west it extended beyond Buitengracht Street, Church Square, and the Grand Parade. The main cross streets were Heerengracht (Adderley) and Keijsergracht (Darling) streets. The chief non-military buildings were the Groote Kerk (1704), the new Hospital (1779), the Lutheran Church (1780), and the Burgher Waehthuis (1767, now the Michaelis Gallery). The Gardens with their famous avenue occupied the ground they still cover.

The water-supply was ample—in those days. The anchorage was by no means ideal as it lay open to the summer south-easters and the winter north-westers (May–November). From 1742 onwards the Company used Simon's Bay as their winter anchorage, in spite of the long and costly carriage entailed by the sandy track which for 25 miles did duty as a road to Cape Town.

The defences of the Bay consisted of the Castle, the Chavonnes (Mauritius) Battery (1713), Fort Knokke (1743), and the sea-line of four batteries connecting it to the Castle. The last named was also covered by the Imhoff Battery (1744), and some twenty years later the Nieuwe Battery was built at the mouth of Salt River. During the French occupation (1781–3) the intermediary battery beyond Fort Knokke was built, and the French lines run up from Knokke to the slopes of the Devil's Peak. A parallel line running from the Castle was never finished. Between the Castle and Chavonnes the Rogge Bay and Amsterdam batteries were built, while beyond the Chavonnes again a series of works at Kijk in de Pot (Fort Wynyard), Mouille Point, and Kleine Battery at Three Anchor Bay linked up with two more at Camps Bay, and two on the vital Kloof Nek. Just prior to the first British invasion, two batteries, Boetselaar and Zoutman, were erected at Simonstown, and three more, Gordon, Sluyksen, and Kleine Gibraltar, at Hout Bay. The three blockhouses on the slopes of Devil's Peak date from the first British occupation. Of this elaborate system of

defence the Castle and Fort Knokke still survive with remnants of the Amsterdam Battery, the French Lines, and Baird's blockhouses. More modern forts occupy the sites of Kijk in de Pot and the Nieuwe (Craig's) Battery.

REFERENCES.—Brieven en Papieren van A. J. Sluyksen I (Cape Archives); Percival, *Account of the Cape of Good Hope*; Theal, *C. C. Records*, 1795, for Inventory of Fortifications, Public Buildings, and Company's estates; ibid., 1806, January 12, Details of Armament.

MAPS.—See list of Maps, pp. 26 *infra*, notably Nos. 838 (80), 839 (67), and Baird's Atlas, No. 89.

# X, XI, XII AND XIII. CAPE COLONY, 1806–65; THE EASTERN FRONTIER, 1795–1858; THE 1820 SETTLEMENT AND THE EXTENSION OF CAPE COLONY EASTWARDS, 1858–94

No. 11 is intended to supplement No. 7 and 10. District boundaries are shown as in 1848 after the formation of Victoria East and of British Kaffraria. The main roads, mission stations, forts, and frontier posts are shown to illustrate the Kaffir wars. The area settled by the English settlers in 1820–2 is also given. No. 12, based on Knobel's map, shows the farms of the original parties. No. 10 shows the extension of Cape Colony to the Orange and the Kei, the division into the Western and Eastern Provinces, the growing road system, and the beginning of railway construction. The Free State, Griqua, and Bantu states are shown as they existed in 1860, unless specially marked otherwise. No. 13 shows in detail the extension of colonial jurisdiction over the native territories east of the Kei. No attempt is made to show the multiplication of districts within the Colony. No less than nine new drostdies and sub-drostdies were set up between 1809–19, during the period of 'official' British occupation.[1] There is no need to show the process in detail. Chief towns in the districts are given.

On the eastern frontier, in 1819, a neutral belt of land was set aside to act as a buffer between the Kaffirs and the Colony. This ceded territory lay between the Keiskamma, lower Tyumie, the hills to the west of that stream, the Elandsberg, Winterberg, junction of the Baviaans and Fish river, and the old colonial boundary.[2]

The erection of a military village at Fredericksburg (1820) temporarily disregarded the neutrality of the ceded territory. The northern line of the Colony was in 1824 carried from the junction of the Zak and Riet rivers to the Pramberg, and the intersection of the Orange and longitude 24° 20′ E., and along the Orange and Stormberg spruit to the Bamboesberg, where it met the frontier of the new district of Somerset (1825) running along the Klaas-Smits, Zwart Kei, and Koonap rivers. In 1829 the eastern line was still further advanced to the heights west of the Tyumie, the lower Tyumie, and a line meeting the Kat river below Fort Beaufort.[3]

D'Urban's boundary was to have run along the Kei, the White Kei, the Stormberg Mountains, the Kraai, and the Orange (1835–6). As a matter of fact, the colonial frontier was fixed by treaty along the Keiskamma and the Tyumie to the point where the latter touches the hills to the west, thence along those hills and the Katberg. The Xosa recovered the land in the ceded territory except the Fingo location at Fort Peddie and the Hottentot settlement at Kat river. For practical purposes the colonial boundary ran along the Fish river and the line of 1829.[4]

Harry Smith's proclamations (1847–8) carried the northern boundary of the colony up to the Orange from its mouth to Wilge spruit, thence along the Wittebergen, the Kraai, and the Stormberg mountains to meet the new eastern frontier along the Keiskamma, Tyumie, and Klipplaats rivers.[5] The new northern boundary was buttressed by the extension of the Queen's sovereignty over all inhabitants of the territory between the Orange and the Vaal (1848–54).[6] It was not until the annexation of Basutoland in 1871 that the colonial frontiers were carried beyond the Orange. Smith's eastern frontier was covered by the creation of the separate Crown colony of British Kaffraria between the new line, the Zwart Kei and the Kei (1847).[7] The line of the Tyumie was still further strengthened by the military villages of Juanasburg, Woburn, Auckland, and Ely. In 1853 Queenstown was founded,[8] the frontier advanced to the White Kei, Tembus located in what is now Glen Grey, and German settlers placed at Berlin, Potsdam, Briedbach, Frankfort, Stutterheim, &c. (see Map 11). The Bontebok Flats were transferred from British Kaffraria to the Colony (1854),[9] and after the 'cattle-killing' the wrecks of Krelis' Xosas were driven across the Bashee into Bomvanaland (1858). The country between the Kei and Bashee remained almost empty till 1864, when the Galekas began to trickle back into it. British Kaffraria was annexed to the Colony in 1866.[10]

The gradual annexation of the country between the Kei and the Umtamvuna was foreshadowed by the appointment of European residents in most of the districts. Fingoland and Griqualand East, with the exception of the Xesibe lands in Mount Ayliff, were annexed in 1879; Port St. Johns in 1884; Galekaland, Tembuland, and Bomvanaland in 1885; a British protectorate proclaimed over the Pondoland coast in the same year; Mount Ayliff was annexed in 1886; and East and West Pondoland in 1894.[11]

Natal and the Basuto had at one time been rival claimants for part of these territories. The Pondo Faku, recognized by the Cape Government as ruler of all that lay between the Umtata and Umzimkulu, the Drakensberg and the sea (1844), had in 1850 ceded to Natal the lands east of the Umtamvuna and a line drawn from its source to the mountains. The cession had never been ratified.

Next Nehemiah Moshesh seized the lands between the Kenira and Umzimvubu (1858), from which he was ejected in 1865 by Adam Kok's Griquas, who had moved into No Man's Land in 1863. The Cape Government fixed the Natal–Griqualand East frontier as it exists at present, and afterwards increased Kok's territory by the addition of the land conquered from Nehemiah (1869). Natal solaced herself by annexing the Amaxolo lands in the Alfred district (1865–6). Kok's country, with the addition of Maclear and Mount Fletcher, Qumbu, Tsolo, and Mount Frere, formed the Griqualand East annexed in 1879.[12]

The line of European advance was marked out by the missionaries, especially those of the Wesleyan and Glasgow societies. The earlier line of expansion was marked out between 1820–30 by the Glasgow stations at Gwali, Old Lovedale, Pirie, and Burnshill; the ultimate extension, during the same decade, by a line of Wesleyan posts stretching from Salem to Old Buntingville, by way of Wesleyville, Mount Coke, Butterworth, Old Morley, and Clarkebury. A few years later the Wesleyans had pushed on beyond the Umzimvubu.[13]

References.—[1] *C. C. Records*, vi. 469; Government Gazette, April 23, 1811; Proclamations, 1810–11, p. 61 (C. Archives); *C. C. Records*, x, May 27, 1814; Ibid., vi, p. 267; Proclamations, 1810–11, p. 64; Ibid., 1811–14, p. 83; *C. C. Records*, 1818, p. 62; Government Gazette, October 20, 1819. [2] *C. C. Records*, 1818–20, p. 338; Government Gazette, October 30, 1819. For systems of Frontier Posts vide *C. C. Records*, viii, March 20, 1809; xi, March 20, 1817. [3] Proclamations, 1820–21 (C. Archives), p. 29; Theal, *C. C. Records*, xxxi, p. 288; Government Gazette, November 28, 1823; Theal, *C. C. Records*, 1823–24, p. 450; Proclamations, 1806–25 (C. Archives), p. 694; No. 617 (C. Archives), April 17, 1829. [4] Dispatches relative to the late Caffre War, 1836 (279), p. 41; Proclamations in Government Gazette, May 10 and October 14, 1835; Return to House of Lords *re* Native Treaties, 1884 (42), p. 14; Hertslet, *Map of Africa*, pp. 341–2, and *State Papers*, xxv, pp. 825–6; xxxiii, pp. 1004–12, 1017, 1026. [5] Correspondence *re* Kaffir Tribes, 1848, p. 22; Govt. Gazette, December 17, 1847; January 20, July 5 and 24, 1848. [6] Correspondence *re* Kaffir Tribes, 1848, p. 63; Govt. Gazette, December 23, 1847. [7] Ibid., p. 27; Govt. Gazette, September 7, 1848. [8] & [9] Govt. Gazette, September 10 and 20, 1853; September 28, 1863. [10] Ibid., April 17 and November 23, 1866; Hertslet, *Map of Africa*, p. 343; *Treaties*, xii, p. 1060; *State Papers*, lv, p. 1290. [11] 1879, Hertslet, *Map of Africa*, pp. 343–4; *Treaties*, xv, p. 502. 1884, Port St. John's, Hertslet, *Treaties*, xvii, p. 23; *State Papers*, lxxv, p. 408. 1885, Pondoland, Hertslet, *Treaties*, lxxvi, p. 720; xvii, p. 85. 1885, Galekaland; Hertslet, *Map of Africa*, p. 362. 1886, Mt. Ayliff; Ibid., p. 351. Rode Valley, ibid., pp. 346–51, 354–58. *Treaties*, xvii, p. 50. *State Papers*, lxxvii, p. 948. 1894, Pondoland. *London Gazette*, June 12, 1894. Proclamations, March 20, 1894. [12] 1844, Treaty; Kaffir Tribes Bluebook, 1848, p. 48. 1850, Cession to Natal; Native Affairs Bluebook A, 1853–62; Hertslet, *Map of Africa*, p. 435; Treaties, xviii, p. 665. 1865–6, Alfred district; Hertslet, *Map of Africa*, pp. 436–7; *Treaties*, xviii, p. 661. [13] Du Plessis, *Christian Missions in South Africa*.

Maps.—District of Albany, by Knobel, 1820 (Faden, London, 1822). Facsimile of Knobel's Map of English Settlements, 1820–22; Theal, *C. C. Records*, xxi, p. 396; adapted copy of this map in Cory, *Rise of South Africa*, ii (1913); also *State of the Cape of Good Hope in 1822*, p. 1 (1823). Eastern Frontier of the Colony of the Cape of Good Hope; J. Centlivres Chase (Arrowsmith, London, 1833). *Military Sketch of British Kaffraria*, by W. F. D. Jervois, R.E. (Arrowsmith, 1847–8). *Grahamstown and the Outposts* (Wyld, London, 1851). Military Map of the Eastern Districts; Henry Hall (1856); adapted copy in Cory, *Rise of South Africa*, ii (1913). Petermann, *Geog. Mitt.*, 1885, p. 160, Kaffirland. Orpen, *Principles of Native Government*, for map of Pondo cession to Natal, 1850. For general list of maps on Eastern Cape Colony and Kaffirland see Petermann, *Geog. Mitt.*, 1867, pp. 103–7.

## XIV. THE BANTU DEVASTATIONS AND THE GREAT TREK, 1820-48

The Great Trek of the thirties and forties is illustrated by the same map as the Bantu devastations of the twenties, for the one was the necessary prelude to the other. When the first Trekkers crossed the drifts of the Orange between Zeekoe river and Stormberg spruit[1] they found a huge expanse of country which had been swept almost clear of inhabitants by the Matabele and Mantatis. The sides of the area shown on the map were dotted with mission stations, round which the half-breed and broken Bantu clans had rallied. Along the Caledon were the Wesleyans and Paris Evangelicals from Imparani to Bethulie. Behind them lay the growing power of Moshesh's Basuto round the Paris stations to the east of the Caledon. Along the middle Orange were a line of London Missionary Society stations among the Griqua from Philippolis to Campbell; while the same society had begun to stake out the third side of the square among the Bechuana tribes on the edge of the Kalahari. It already had a station at Kuruman. Others soon arose at Mabotsa and Kolobeng. Once the Griqua kraals along the Orange were passed by the Boers no enemy lay to the north save the Matabele at Kapaïn and Mosega and the fever of the Limpopo valley.[2]

Between the Drakensberg and the Indian Ocean conditions were much the same. The Zulu dwelt between the Tugela and the Mkusi, surrounded by a desert of their own making. Natal in 1836 was empty save for a few clans huddled round the English traders at Port Natal.[3]

The direct easterly route from the Colony to Natal taken by Uijs' party in 1834 was barred by swarms of Kaffirs and rivers impassable in time of flood. The Trekkers therefore followed in Triegard's footsteps northward, across the Orange and the grasslands between the Caledon and the sources of the Riet, the Kaffir, and the Modder to the rendezvous at Thaba Nchu. Their roads diverged at this point. One ran north across the Vaal, the other over de Beers', Bezuidenhout's and Olivier's passes into Natal.[4]

The map shows the boundaries of the Republic of Natal as fixed along the Tugela and the Umzimvubu after the victory at Blood River (1838), and enlarged after Dingaan's final overthrow (1840) by the creation of Panda's vassal state between the Tugela, St. Lucia Bay, the Black Umfulosi, the Randberg, and the Drakensberg.[5] British Natal was bounded to the east by the Tugela and Buffalo (Umzinyati) rivers, with the nominal addition of St. Lucia Bay (1843), and on the east by

the Umzimkulu (1845).[6] The map also shows the territory claimed by the Klip River republicans (1846–7).[7]

Between the Orange and the Zoutpansberg the Republic of Winburg is shown as in 1840, based on the grant made by the Bataungs to Potgieter of the territory between the Vet and the Vaal (1836) and the lands claimed by Potgieter as lawful prize after the flight of Mosilikatzi (1837). The district of Potchefstroom (1840) was bounded vaguely by the Vaal, the desert, and Lithakao saltpan, the Zoutpansberg and Rhenoster Poort.[8] The purchase of land from the Swazis between the Olifants and Crocodile rivers (1846),[9] and the foundation of Leydsdorp, Ohrigstad, and Lydenburg (1845–6), soon overstepped these limits to the east. The western line remained a source of difficulty from the days of Livingstone (1845) till the collapse of the republics of Stellaland and Goshen (1885).

The map attempts to emphasize the idea of the essential unity of the whole area occupied by the Trekkers, an idea asserted by the shadowy political connexion of Winburg with Republican Natal,[10] by the constant efforts of the Transvaalers to find an outlet to the sea either at Port Natal, St. Lucia Bay, Delagoa Bay, Kosi Bay, and even, in the early days, at Sofala, and by the inclusion of Utrecht first with Lydenburg (1858) and then with the South African Republic (1860).[11]

The line of 'buffer' native and Griqua treaty states is also shown. D'Urban's treaty fixed Andries Waterboer's southern line from Kheis to Ramah (1834); Napier's similarly fixed Adam Kok's southern line from Ramah to Bethulie (1843). Meanwhile the Griqua chieftains had divided their own and their neighbours' property along the famous line from Ramah to Platberg via David's Graf (1838). Napier defined Moshesh's boundaries on all sides (1843; see Map 17). Finally, Maitland quite erroneously recognized the Pondo Faku as lord of all that lay between the Umtata and the Umzimkulu, the Drakensberg, and the ocean (1844).[12]

References.—[1] Bird, *Annals of Natal*, i. 253. [2] Matabele and Mantati; Smith, *Journal of Evangelical Missions*, 1836, pp. 188–9; Smith, *Report*, 1836, pp. 22, 25, 29; Sanderson, *Memoranda*, 1851–2 (Journal of R. Geog. Soc., 1860, p. 253); Harris, *Wild Sports* (1839), pp. 86, 111, 119, 161–2, 171, 181. Thompson, *Travels* (1827); Theal, *History* I b, pp. 380–6, 406, chaps. xiv, xv; Du Plessis, *Christian Missions in South Africa*. [3] Gardiner, *Narrative* (1836), pp. 289–313; Isaacs, *Travels*, i. 334–5; Owen, *Narrative* (1833), ii. 390–1; *Annals of Natal*, i. 70, 75, 76, 93, 124–53, 168, 174. [4] Uijs in Natal. Gardiner, *Narrative*, p. 89; Cloete, *Five Lectures on the Great Trek* (1856), p. 62; *Annals of Natal*, i. p. 231. Triechard, *Annals of Natal*, i. 231. Triechard's Dagboek [1837 onwards; typewritten copies in Cape Archives and South Africa Public Library, Cape Town]. Routes over the Drakensberg; *Annals of Natal*, i. 232; Correspondence relative to the Settlement of Natal, 1848, p. 79. [5] Delagorgue, *Voyages* (1847), ii. 136. *Annals of Natal*, i. 366, 389, 455, 575, 595. [6] Ibid., ii. 299, 303, 394, 465. Correspondence relative to . . . Natal, 1848, p. 2; Hertslet, *Map of Africa*, pp. 434–5. [7] Correspondence relative to . . . Natal, 1848. p. 196. [8] *Annals of Natal*, ii. 203. [9] Theal, *History*, IV b, p. 40 note. [10] *Annals of Natal*, i. 388; ii. 203–4. [11] Ibid., ii. 302–64. See also notes on Map 18, p. 20. [12] 1834. Bluebook C. 459, 1871, p. 91; Papers relative to . . . South Africa, 1835, i. 115–16; Return to the House of Lords relative to . . . Native Treaties, 1884 (42). 1838, Bluebook C. 459, 1871, pp. 40, 77. 1843, Theal, *Basutoland Records*, i. 56; Return to House of Lords . . . 1884 (42). 1844, Kaffir Tribes Bluebook, 1848, p. 48.

Maps.—See lists of maps, p. 26 *infra*, and at end of notes on Natal, O. F. S., and South African Republic.

## XVa and XVb. NATAL, ZULULAND, AND THE NEW REPUBLIC

The local history of Natal has been enacted in a belt of country some 275 miles from east to west, and 175 miles from north to south, lying between the Indian Ocean and the Drakensberg (Quathlamba), the Black Umvolosi, and the Umzimvubu. The trend of the hills and the rivers tend to make the natural lines of communication run north and south. Politically Natal has had comparatively little to do with Cape Colony; 160 miles of hills, woods, and rivers and a dense Bantu population lies between it and the Kei. Cape Town is 850 miles distant from Durban, Port Elizabeth is 450 miles. Most of the stirring events in Natal's history have taken place on her eastern frontier, where the Zulu power marched with hers, or in that northern triangle formed by the mountains, the Buffalo, and the Tugela, where she was faced by the northern republicans.

European influence has been brought to bear on Natal from the north and south only. The first white inhabitants came by sea from Cape Town. Chaka's grants of land to the chief of them are shown [1] (see Map 15). The decisive movement came, however, from the north with the arrival of the Trekkers (see Map 14 and the notes on the same). To the Boers Natal was an extension of their settlements north of the mountains, Port Natal a point of contact with nations other than the British. Their villages lay strung out along the north to south road at Weenen, Pietermaritzburg and Congella, near Durban itself (1839).[2]

The British counterstrokes came from the south [3] (1838 and 1842). Natal, much reduced in size, was annexed (1843), and suzerainty over Panda dropped. The majority of the Boers trekked away across the Drakensberg, or, after a momentary halt on the Klip River (1846–7), across the Buffalo into the newly founded Republic of Utrecht (1848) (see Map 14).

As a buffer between the Republic of Natal and the native tribes upon the Cape frontier the Pondo chief, Faku, had been recognized as ruler of the block of territory shown on maps 14 and 15 (1844). In 1850 he proposed to cede a wedge of it to Natal, but when in 1863 Natal urged her claims they were disregarded. Natal thereupon annexed the district of Alfred (1865–6), while a little later, regardless of geography, she tried to secure the reversion of Basutoland.[1]

The suppression of a Hlubi rising on the upper Bushmans river (1873) left Natal free to face the reviving Zulu menace on the east. Cetewayo pressed the Transvaal for a settlement of the disputed territory between the Blood River, Rorke's Drift, and the Pongolo. He finally demanded

all that lay between Blood river and the Drakensberg.[5] The annexation of the Transvaal (1877) made Great Britain and Natal joint heirs of the quarrel with Cetewayo. The Zulu war followed. The largest of the thirteen chieftainships into which Zululand was subsequently divided is shown in Map 15 B.[6] On Cetewayo's reinstatement, Transvaalers endeavoured to occupy the bulk of Zululand, including St. Lucia Bay (1883–4). Great Britain annexed St. Lucia Bay (1884) and recognized the modified New Republic (1886), which ultimately joined the South African Republic (1888). (See Map 18 and notes, pp. 19, 20.) Meanwhile Zululand had been annexed by Great Britain (1887), and ten years later, was, with Tongaland, handed over to Natal (1897).[7] In 1902 Utrecht, Vryheid and part of Wakkerstroom were added to Natal.[8]

The chief mission stations of the period 1824–75 are shown in Map 15 A; the battles of the Zulu War (1879), the first Boer War (1881), the second Boer War (1899–1902), and the Zulu rebellion (1906) are shown in Map 15 B. The main fighting of the first Boer War was for command of Laings Nek, over which the Durban railway, which had reached Maritzburg in 1880, was afterwards carried on its way to the Rand (1895). The other main line from Ladysmith had reached Harrismith over Van Reenen's Pass before 1899. Much of the most sustained fighting of the second Boer War took place for the possession of the roads and railway junction at Ladysmith.

REFERENCES.—[1] *Annals of Natal*, i. 193, ii. 322. [2] Ibid., i. 366, 389. 455. [3] British invasions, 1838–43. ibid. [4] See notes on Maps 12, 13, pp. 14, 15 *supra*. [5] Bluebook, C. 2242. [6] Return to House of Lords . . . 1884 (42); Bluebooks C. 3466, 1883, and C. 4645, 1886. [7] Hertslet, *Map of Africa*, 1067-8, 533. [8] Bluebook C. 941, 1902.

MAPS.—Gardiner, *Narrative of a Journey*, 1835. Delagorgue, *Voyages* (1838–44), i. Isaaes, *African S.E. Coast*, 1828. Grantham, Map of the Colony of Natal, 1861. Petermann, *Geog. Mitt.*, 1855; Berghaus's Map of S.E. Africa; 1856, Natal (Inset of Port Natal, 1855); 1867, Natal; 1871, Natal and O.F.S., showing mission stations; 1872, ibid., showing Diamond Fields. Bluebooks; Correspondence relative to the establishment of the Settlement of Natal, 1848; Stanger's Map of Natal; 1417, 1851, Natal; C. 3466, 1883, Zululand; C. 4645, 1886, Dunn's Reserve and New Republic; C. 2234, 1879. Natal and Zululand, 1879.

## XVI. THE ORANGE FREE STATE, 1846-1900

The district of Winburg formed the northern half of the Free State. In 1852 the Vaal became a state as distinct from a mere district boundary, but it was not until 1857 that the Transvaal abandoned the 'Winburg claim' and 1870 that the Klip river as opposed to the Likwa spruit was recognized as the true upper waters of the Vaal.[1] Map 16 illustrates chiefly the much more complicated formation of the southern Free State. Map 17 deals in detail with the fluctuating Basuto frontiers.

From the first the Trekkers found themselves entangled in a maze of Griqua and Bantu 'states' and reserves. Waterboer of Griquatown was in treaty with the Cape Government, and his southern boundary ran from Kheis to Ramah. A private treaty with Adam Kok of Philippolis fixed his eastern line from Ramah to David's Graf and Platberg (1838). North of Griquatown lay the lands of Cornelis Kok of Campbell. Adam Kok claimed jurisdiction from the Orange to the Modder; in any case he was in treaty with the Cape Government after 1843, and his southern line was fixed from Ramah to the borders of the Batlapin reserve at Bethulie. West of the Caledon lay a string of mission reserves occupied by Bantu or half-breeds at Beersheba, Thaba Nchu, Platberg, Mekuatling, Merumetsu, and Imparani. Behind these lay the Basuto grouped round the Paris missions at Thaba Bosigo, Morija, &c. Moshesh's boundaries were defined by Napier (1843) as running along the Orange to its junction with the Caledon and thence a line some 25 miles west of that river to the territory of Sikonyela, and thence the Caledon to its source.[2]

The arrangements made by the Touwfontein treaty (1845–6) are shown. Adam Kok's inalienable reserve was bounded by the Orange from Bethulie to Ramah, thence the 1838 line to David's Graf and back to Bethulie along the Riet river and Kromme Elleboog and Van Zijl's spruits.[3] Between the Riet and the Modder, Griqua lands were soon sold.

The first comprehensive frontier to the Free State was that proclaimed by Sir Harry Smith (1848). The Queen's sovereignty was proclaimed over 'the territories north of the . . . Orange river, including the countries of Moshesh, Moroko, Molitsane, Sinkonyella, Adam Kok, Gert Taaiboseh, and other minor Chiefs, so far north as to the Vaal river and east to the Drakensberg'. Koranna reserves were staked out round the Berlin mission station at Pniel from the junction of the Vaal and Harts rivers to some ten miles beyond Platberg (1849–50). Smith adjusted the territorial disputes of Moshesh and Sikonyela (1848), and Warden laid down his famous line between Basutoland, the petty native reserves on the Caledon and the Sovereignty proper (1849). (See Map 17.)[4]

The map shows the stages by which most of the native reserves were acquired by the Free State as legatee of the Sovereignty. The Bataungs were driven from Coal spruit by the Basuto in 1853, but the remainder of the reserves fell to the Free State either by cession or purchase or conquest, the Koranna reserves round Pniel in 1857 and 1859, the Beersheba reserve in 1858, and the mission station in 1862, Bethulie in 1859, and Adam Kok's reserve in 1861. The Barolong reserve at Thaba Nchu remained independent till Moroko's death in 1884. The successful war of 1865–6, the treaties of Imparani and Thaba Bosigo (1866), and their modifications by the second treaty of Aliwal North (1869) gave the Free State the conquered territory (see Map 17).[5]

Finally the map may serve to make clear the tangled story of the Griqualand West dispute.

It shows the territories of the Griqua chiefs of Griquatown, Campbell, and Philippolis; the Platberg line as fixed for their own ends by Waterboer of Griquatown and Adam Kok of Philippolis (1838), the Vetberg line laid down by Adam Kok as arbitrator between the claims of Cornelis Kok and Nicholas Waterboer east of the Vaal (1855), and the district of Albania in which the Free State recognized Waterboer's sovereign rights as distinct from Cornelis's mere proprietary rights to the north of the Vetberg line.

The boundaries claimed by Arnot for Nicholas Waterboer both before and after the discovery of diamonds at Hopetown (1867), Hebron, Klipdrift, and between the Vaal and Harts (1869), and finally at Pniel and Du Toitspan (1870), roughly corresponded to the boundaries of Griqualand West shown on the map. The southern portion of the boundaries fixed by the Keate Award (1871) is shown because that Award gave Waterboer the Platberg Beacon and the northern boundary which he claimed, and thus it seems to have determined Barkly to annex Griqualand West. Brand had already attempted to annex the Campbell grounds within a line running from Konkonop Drift, south-west of Papkuil through Grootfontein to Harts river below Taungs and so back along the Vaal (1870). Barkly, however, annexed Griqualand West within the limits laid down by the d'Urban treaty (1834), the Platberg treaty (1838), and the Keate Award (1871). It became a Crown Colony in 1873, and the claims of the Free State were compounded for by a money payment and a slight modification of the northern end of the Platberg line (1876). Finally, in 1880, Griqualand West became an integral part of Cape Colony.[6]

References.—[1] See note on Sand River Convention, Map No. 18. [2] See notes on Map No. 14. [3] Bluebook C. 459, 1871, p. 78. 1845–6, Treaty, Return to House of Lords . . . 1844 (42). Adam Kok relinquishes jurisdiction over alienable area, ibid.; Govt. Gazette, February 23, 1848. [4] O.R. Sovereignty, Govt. Gazette, December 23, 1847, September 7, 1848, December 18, 1849; Correspondence relative to Kaffir Tribes, July 1848, p. 63. Bluebooks C. 459, 1871, p. 79; C. 508, 1873, p. 53. Hertslet, *Map of Africa*, p. 814. Koranna Reserves; Bluebook C. 508, 1872, p. 56. Basutoland, see notes on Map 17. 1848, Treaty; Govt. Gazette, March 7, 1848. 1854, Bloemfontein Convention; Return to House of Lords . . . 1884 (42), No. 37. [5] Smaller Reserves: Theal, *History*, III b, 338, IV b, 66, 69, 75, 81, 82, 106. Adam Kok's reserve; ibid. IV b, 95. Bluebook C. 459, 1871, p. 42, 48. Basuto Treaties; see notes on Map 17. [6] Griqualand West: Bluebooks C. 459, 1871: Waterboer's treaty, 1834, p. 91; A. Kok and A. Waterboer's treaty, 1838, pp. 40, 77; A. Kok and Napier, 1843, pp. 40–1; Maitland and A. Kok, 1845–6, p. 78; Kok and Waterboer's jurisdiction, 1848, p. 42; O. R. Sovereignty, 1848, p. 79; Vetberg Line, 1855, pp. 48–9; A. Kok and the Campbell Grounds, 1863, pp. 43–5; Pretorius's Diamond District, p. 92; British Magisterial District, p. 95; Brand's Annexation of Campbell Grounds, p. 37; see also Correspondence, G. 21–1871, p. 20; farms with O. R. S. titles, p. 111; J. Bloem and C. Kok to Oberholster giving boundaries, 1840, p. 120; alleged treaty of 1851, fixing Harts river as boundary, pp. 144–5. C. 508, 1872; Keate Award, 1871, p. 26; Griqualand West as annexed by Barkly, p. 33; District boundaries, p. 35. O. F. S. compensation, 1876, Hertslet, *Map of Africa*, pp. 818–9; Annexation of Griqualand West to Cape Colony, ibid., 360–1.

Maps.—Bluebooks C. 1049, 1849, Boomplaats. C. 1401, 1876 enclosure, 5 to No. 21. Griqualand West Report, 1880, Col. Off. Land titles. G. 34, 1882, Report of Griqualand West Commissioners, farms and diggings. C. 732, 1873. A. 79, 1882. Petermann, 1855, Berghaus's map; 1871, O.F.S.; 1872, ibid. showing Diamond Fields.

## XVII. BASUTOLAND, 1833-71

This map illustrates on the one hand the attempts made by Moshesh to extend his control from the mountains over the fertile plains to the west of the Caledon and between that river and the Orange, and on the other the measure of the Free State's efforts to gain those lands for itself. Moshesh owed his success to his own sagacity, to the impregnable rock-fortress of Thaba Bosigo and the advice of the Paris Evangelical missionaries. All the mission stations shown on these maps belonged to that society with the exception of the Wesleyan stations at Thaba Nchu, Platberg, Impukhani, Imparani, and Merumetsu, the Berlin Society at Bethanie, the Catholics at Roma and Korokoro. Beside the Paris mission there was also an Anglican station at Thaba Bosigo (1865).[1]

Napier's Basuto frontier along the Orange and 25 miles or so west of the Caledon disregarded the claims of a crowd of native chiefs big and little as well as of the Trekkers (1843). At Touwfontein Moshesh offered the latter a wedge of land between the Orange and the Caledon and a line drawn from Buffels Vlei to Commissie Drift. Smith settled the territorial disputes of Moshesh and Sikonyela as far as land south of the Caledon was concerned (1848), but Southey's attempt to fix the south-western boundary roughly along the present lines was a failure (1848). Warden's settlement of the boundaries of the native reserves and Basutoland is shown in detail (1849). The mission reserves of Beersheba and Hebron were to have been joined to Basutoland by 'neks' of land, but these were never beaconed off.

The first treaty of Aliwal North (1858) left Big Basutoland at its widest. Moshesh had seized the lands of Taaibosch and Sikonyela and pushed his way far down towards the junction of the Orange and the Caledon. His son Nehemiah had even crossed the Drakensberg into No Man's Land (1858), whence he was only ejected by Adam Kok's Griquas in 1865. (See p. 15.)

By the treaty of Imparani (1866), Molopo, Moshesh's son, undertook to hold the land north of the Putiatsana river and between the Caledon and the Drakensberg as a vassal of the Free State. By the treaty of Thaba Bosigo (1866), Moshesh recognized Fick's annexation (1865) of all Basutoland beyond a line drawn from the Orange to the Caledon passing three miles to the east of Matsieng (Letsie's new town), the Caledon, and the Putiatsana.

In 1868, however, Moshesh became a British subject, and by the second treaty of Aliwal North

the southern and western borders of Basutoland were fixed as at present from the mouth of Kornet Spruit to the mouth of the Putiatsana (1869). Moshesh died (1870), and his son Molopo, in the district of Leribe, and his vassal Morosi, chief of the Baputi at Quthing, became British subjects.[2] Next year Basutoland was annexed to Cape Colony, and was divided into four districts: Leribe, Thaba Bosigo, Kornet Spruit, and Quthing (1871). Quthing was afterwards extended along the Orange (1877). Since the War of Disarmament, Basutoland has remained under direct imperial control (1884).

REFERENCES.—[1] Du Plessis, *Christian Missions in South Africa*. [2] Treaties relative to Basutoland: 1843, Theal, *Bas. Rec.* i. 56; Return to House of Lords . . . 1884 (42); Hertslet, *Map of Africa*, p. 329. 1845–6, *Bas. Rec.* i. 92. 1848 ibid. i. 208, 210. 1849 Warden's Line, ibid. i. 294, 297–9. 1858, *Bas. Rec.* ii. 475. 1864, ibid. iii. 305. 1865–6, ibid. iii. 490, 643, 649. 1868, Dispatches on recognition of Moshesh and his Tribes as British subjects, July 1869, p. 40. 1869, Bluebook C. 18. 1870, p. 17; Return to House of Lords . . . 1884 (42); Hertslet, *Map of Africa*, p. 814, and *Treaties*, xv. 499, and *State Papers*, xxxiii. 1178. 1871, Basutoland annexed to Cape Colony and divided into districts, Gov. Gazette, August 25, 1871; Hertslet, *Map of Africa*, p. 330. 1877, Extension of Quthing; Lagden's *Basutos*, ii. 485. 1884, Imperial control; Hertslet, *Map of Africa*, p. 331. See Gov. Gazette generally for Proclamations.

MAPS.—Kaffir Tribes Bluebook, July 1848. C. 1758–1854 for boundaries of 1843, 1845–6, 1848, 1849. C. 18. 1870, Further Dispatches on the recognition of Moshesh . . . and his Tribes as British subjects, includes map of Basutoland before 1865, Thaba Bosigo Line 1866, Daumas' claims 1868, and Moroko's country. Orpen, *Principles of Native Government* 1880, for boundary in 1843. Lagden's *Basutos*, ii, includes modern map of Basutoland.

## XVIII A AND XVIII B. SOUTH AFRICAN REPUBLIC, 1837-1900

The district of Potchefstroom, which was at first part of the Republic of Winburg, included the healthy grass and bushland between the Kalahari and the mass of mountains which form the eastern portion of the present Transvaal (see Map 14). The earliest settlements were situated in two main groups—one along the Vaal and Magaliesberg range at Potchefstroom (1839), Rustenburg (1851), and Pretoria (1855), the other just south of the Zoutpansberg at Ohrigstad, Schoemansdal, and Leydsdorp (1845–6). Lydenburg was founded (1846) on land between the Olifants, Crocodile, and Elands river, purchased from the Swazi. Utrecht, though afterwards included in the Republic, was really an offshoot of Natal (1848).

The Sand River Convention (1852)[1] admitted the fact that it was impossible for a government 800 miles distant as the crow flies to control groups of cattle farmers widely scattered over some 100,000 square miles of territory. The newly independent republic did not take shape as a single state for some years. The south-western burghers accepted the Grondwet of 1856. Those in the Zoutpansberg set up an independent republic, claiming all between the Limpopo, the Waterberg, and the Olifants river. In 1858 they gave in their allegiance, and Pretoria became the seat of government (1860). Lydenburg, however, claimed independent jurisdiction within the frontiers along the Olifants, a line to the south end of the Waterberg, the Elands river to its source, a line to the high ground at the sources of the Olifants and thence straight to the Vaal. Its south-eastern boundary marched with Panda's country, and included the strip along the Pongolo ceded to Lydenburg by the Swazis (1855). In 1858 the Republic of Utrecht joined Lydenburg, whose south-eastern frontier now ran along the Buffalo, the Blood river and the hunting path to the Pongolo, acknowledged by Panda as the boundaries of Utrecht. In 1860 the enlarged Republic of Lydenburg accepted the Grondwet, and thus the South African Republic fairly took shape.[2]

The Sand River Convention had fixed the southern boundary along the Vaal. Tsetse fly and fever at that time automatically fixed the northern limit. The map attempts to show how the expansive element gripped between these two barriers sought an outlet to the east and west.

Failing Port Natal and St. Lucia Bay (1843) the Transvaalers concentrated on Delagoa Bay. Pretorius claimed both banks of the Pongolo and the Maputa to the sea (1868), but this merely led to the fixing of the Transvaal-Portuguese frontier for the most part along the natural boundary of the Lebombo mountains by way of the lower Komati Poort, Pokioenskop, Sierra di Chicundo, and the mouth of the Pafuri (1869). The district of New Scotland recalls McCorkindale's scheme for communicating with Delagoa Bay (1867). Burger's proposed railway fared no better, but the MacMahon Award (1875) gave Portugal all north of the line 26° 30′ S. latitude from the sea to the Maputa, and thence along the Lebombo mountains, the Umbelosi, and the Espirito Santo to the sea again. Great Britain secured the right of pre-emption, but the Boers secured a neutral port as soon as they could reach it. The Anglo-Portuguese Convention of 1891 advanced the Portuguese frontier to a meridian drawn from the sea to the confluence of the Pongolo and Maputa.[3]

The map shows the area north of the line from Rorke's Drift to the Pongolo ceded by Panda (1861) and reclaimed by Cetewayo; the scene of the war against Secocoeni's Bapedi in the Lulu mountains, and the battles of the Boer War of 1881. The Conventions of Pretoria (1881) and of London (1884) fixed the boundaries of the Republic in detail as shown. The varying fortunes of the New Republic are also shown. Transvaalers proclaimed the New Republic as including most of Zululand and St. Lucia Bay (1884). In that year there appeared at the bay representatives of the German firm whose trading post at Angra Pequeña (Lüderitzbucht) had developed into the German protectorate over South-West Africa (1884). German agents had also appeared in Pondoland. Great Britain's reply was to annex both Port St. Johns (see Map 13) and St. Lucia Bay (1884).

The New Republic was recognized in a reduced form (1886), and two years later it merged into the South African Republic (1888).[1]

Attempts to purchase Delagoa Bay failed; the projected railway to Kosi Bay never took shape (1890); but a concession was granted to the Netherland Railway Company (1887). The line from Delagoa Bay to Pretoria and Johannesburg was opened in 1894–5. Meanwhile the Republic had annexed the Klein Vrij Staat (1890) and had gained economic control of Swaziland (1894). Political control followed logically enough in the ensuing year. After the South African War Swaziland was placed under direct imperial control, and Utrecht, Vrijheid (New Republic) and part of Wakkerstroom handed over to Natal (1902). Between 1887–90 the Transvaal-Portuguese line was fixed along the eastern edge of the Lebombo plateau as at present.[5]

On the western side Potgieter had in 1840 claimed a vague line from Lithakao saltpan along the edge of the Kalahari. In 1844 Potchefstroom claimed a western line cutting the Orange at the Aughrabies Falls. At the Sand River Conference (1852) the Atlantic was suggested as the western boundary. The real question was whether the Republic was to control the trade-routes running northwards to the west of Harts river. The old western road via Kuruman, heavy with sand and ill-supplied with water, went out of use soon after 1850. The central road ran from Taungs through Choing and Pitsani on the Molopo. The eastern road ran from Taungs to Kunwana and thence either to Schuba, Mafeking, and the north, or to Zeerust in Republican territory. Mauch's discovery of gold at Tati (1867) decided Pretorius to claim a northern and western line running up the Shashani to the Gwaai, along the Zuga to Lake Ngami, south to the nearest point of the Langeberg and so to Harts river above Taungs (1868; see Map 24). The discovery of diamonds on both sides of the lower Vaal complicated matters. The border tribes claimed a boundary along Taaibosch Spruit and the Vaal; O'Reilly on behalf of the Transvaal laid down a line from Seliko's Kop southward along the Harts. [The Harts boundary is also claimed in Jeppe's map (1868).] Keate's Award at Bloemhof (1871) fixed the boundary from Ramathlabama, between the sources of the Molopo and Klein Marico, down Makwassi Spruit and the Vaal to Platberg. The southern extension of this line affected the Free State but not the South African Republic (see Map 16).[6]

The first real settlement of the western boundary was made by the Pretoria Convention (1881). Almost immediately free lances from the Transvaal proclaimed the Republics of Stellaland and Goshen (1883). The Transvaal meanwhile was urging its claims to a frontier along the central road as far as Choing. The Convention of London (1884) so far modified the frontier of the republic as to bring it right up to the eastern road and across it at the road junction of Kunwana. Seven months later Krüger annexed Goshen, including the crossing of the central road over the Molopo. Meanwhile the Germans had proclaimed their South-West African protectorate and begun to plan a railway across the Kalahari from Lüderitzbucht or Swakopmund (1884; see Map 24). The result of Rhodes's efforts and Warren's expedition was that those portions of Stellaland and Goshen which lay beyond the 1884 line were annexed as part of British Bechuanaland, and a British protectorate was proclaimed north of the Molopo (1885). With the abandonment of the Banyailand trek to the north (1891) the last effort of the Transvaalers to overflow their boundaries came to an end (see Map 19c).[7]

References.—[1] Sand River Convention, Hertslet, *Map of Africa*, p. 839; Return to House of Lords, 1884 (42). [2] Utrecht and Lydenburg, Theal, *History*, IV b, pp. 40 (note), 133, 149. 1855, Strip on the Pongolo, ibid. IV b. 149; Bluebook 4141 (1869), p. 25, for details of Swazi boundary, July 1855. 1858, Utrecht and Lydenburg, Theal, *History*, IV b. 40. 1860, S. A. Republic, ibid. IV b. p. 15. [3] 1868, Bluebook 4141 (1869), p. 18. 1869, S. A. R. and Portuguese Line, Hertslet, *Map of Africa*, p. 822. McCorkindale, Theal, *History* IV b. 162. 1875, MacMahon Award, Theal, *Records of S.E. Africa*, ix. 59–268, Award, pp. 266–8; Hertslet, *Map of Africa*, pp. 693–703; S. A. R. and Portuguese Treaty, 1875, Ibid. p. 823. Anglo-Portuguese Treaty, 1891; Bluebooks C. 6212 and C. 6495. [4] Panda's cession, 1861, Theal, *History* IV b. 154. Secocoeni, Bluebook C. 1748, 1877. Pretoria Convention, 1881, Return to House of Lords . . . 1884 (42); Hertslet, *Map of Africa*, p. 841. London Convention, 1884, ibid. pp. 847–60; Bluebooks C. 3914 for text of Convention, C. 3943 for correspondence *re* Convention. New Republic, proclaimed 1884, and St. Lucia Bay annexed by British, Bluebook C. 4214. 1884; recognition by British, Hertslet, *Map of Africa*, pp. 860–1; Bluebook C. 4980, 1887; annexed by S. A. R. 1888, Hertslet, *Map of Africa*, pp. 862–7. [5] Kosi Bay, Convention 1890, Hertslet, ibid., pp. 871–7. Swaziland 1881–95, ibid., p. 843; boundary in 1884, ibid., p. 849; also pp. 708–12, 847, 856, 868. Klein Vrij Staat 1890, ibid. p. 877. S. A. R. and British Convention, ibid. 1029, 1036. S. A. R.–Portuguese boundary, ibid., pp. 827–8. Vryheid, &c., to Natal, Bluebook Cd. 941, 1902. [6] Pretorius's claim 1868, Bluebook 4141 (1869), p. 18. Alleged Treaty fixing boundary along Harts R., Bluebook C. 459, 1871, pp. 144–5. Keate Award, 1871, Bluebooks C. 459, 1871; C. 508, 1872, p. 26; also Bloemhof Arbitration Bluebook 1872, a copy of which exists among the Official Records of the House of Assembly, Cape Town. [Another copy is known to be privately owned. Most of the copies were destroyed.] [7] Trade routes, Stellaland and Goshen; Bluebooks C. 3841; C. 3914 gives text of London Convention, 1884; C. 3947 gives correspondence *re* the same; C. 4643; G. 104, '83; C. 4889, 1886. Bechuanaland, 1885, Hertslet, *Map of Africa*, pp. 334–7; Bluebooks C. 4588; C. 4432; C. 5524; also Hertslet, *Map of Africa*, British Sovereignty over Bechuanaland 1885, p. 334; also Hertslet's *Treaties*, xvii. 21, 22, 27, 36, and 37 for boundaries of British Bechuanaland and Protectorate; Anglo-German Convention 1890, Hertslet, *Map of Africa*, p. 645; northern boundaries of the Protectorate, ibid. p. 990; Bastaardland, ibid. p. 336. Banyailand, Bluebook C. 5918, 1890. Hertslet, *Map of Africa*, p. 881.

Maps.—Petermann, *Geog. Mitt.*, 1855, Berghaus's map; 1860, Swaziland; 1868, Annexure, Transvaal, by Jeppe and Merensky, with inset of O. F. S., S. A. R., and northern Natal, Potchefstroom, Rustenburg, and Pretoria; 1870, Mauch's Journeys, 1865–9; 1885, Stellaland; 1886, Goldfields; 1888, Rand; 1892, S. A. R.–Portuguese boundary. Bluebook, Keate Award, 1871; Bluebooks C. 459, 1871; C. 508, 1872. N.E. Transvaal; C. 1748, 1877. Hertslet, *Map of Africa*, p. 847, Boundaries of 1881–4. Trade routes, Stellaland and Goshen, Bluebooks C. 3841, C. 3947 (Transvaal boundaries), C. 4643, G. 104, '83, C. 4889. Bechuanaland, Bluebooks C. 4588, C. 4472, C. 5524. New Republic 1883–8, Bluebooks C. 4214, C. 4645, as claimed by Boers, C. 4980 demarcation map, C. 5143, boundaries as fixed by Commission. See also War Map 1899–1902 [Map 20].

## XIX A AND XIX B. POLITICAL DIVISIONS OF SOUTH AFRICA IN 1858 AND 1874

These outline maps illustrate the attempts to federate South Africa made by Sir George Grey and Lord Carnarvon.

(*a*) Grey held that none of the European states was strong enough to stand by itself in face of the natives. He held that it was impossible to federate Cape Colony, British Kaffraria, and Natal unless the Orange Free State came in as well to provide a connecting link between Natal and the Colony. The relations of the Free State with Basutoland were the crux of the matter. Basutoland was thrust like a wedge into the heart of the Free State, while the base of that wedge rested on independent Kaffraria. In case of a Basuto war with the Free State, Moshesh would stir up the Kaffirs against the Colony, so as to prevent the colonists helping the Free Staters.

Under a federal system, the division of the eastern and western provinces of the Cape Colony, for which many easterners were pressing, could be carried out; British Kaffraria, too small to stand by itself as a separate colony, could be relieved of its financial burdens; while Natal, wedged in between Kaffraria and Zululand, would know that she was supported by the Free State and the Colony.

A scheme for the union of all the Boer Republics was meanwhile being urged by Pretorius. In 1858 the Republic of Zoutpansberg joined the South African Republic, while Utrecht joined the rival state of Lydenburg. Attempts to secure the adhesion of the Free State failed, but in 1860 Lydenburg-Utrecht joined the South African Republic.

(*b*) Carnarvon in 1874 revived the idea of federation. Federation was in the air in the 'sixties and 'seventies. Cape Colony had annexed Basutoland (1871) and, with independent Kaffirs on her own frontiers, had no intention of sharing Natal's financial and native difficulties. On the other hand, the division of the eastern and western provinces still appealed to many. This could be done under federation. Natal was dissatisfied with Crown Colony government, but was obviously unfit for responsible government so long as she stood by herself. The Zulu menace was reviving on her eastern border. In the Free State, President Brand was in favour of federation, but many of his burghers were indignant at British interference in Basutoland (1866–71) and at the British annexation of Griqualand West (1871). President Burgers of the South African Republic was an 'ardent federalist', but here again many of the burghers, though satisfied with Keate's decision in the Klip River dispute (1870, see Map 16), were indignant at his Bloemhof Award (1871) which gave the Republic an unfavourable western boundary. They were also suspicious of the dealings of some of the Natal politicians with the Zulus.

Shepstone's attempt to precipitate a decision by annexing the Transvaal (1877) led to fatal results. Brand's prophecy that South Africa would be federated by its railways remained to be fulfilled. The beginnings of railway extension as in 1874 are shown (see also Map 21).

REFERENCES.—(*a*) Grey's scheme: see Notes on Maps 10, 15, 16, 17, and 18; also Leyd's *First Annexation of the Transvaal*; 'Correspondence between the Colonial Office and Sir G. Grey' (Return to House of Commons 216, April 1860); 'Further Papers' (Ibid. June 1860); Cape Bluebook, 'Correspondence . . . on the Affairs of the C.C., Natal, and Adjacent Territories, 1855–7'; 'Further papers relating to the Kaffir Tribes,' C.C. 2352 of 1857.

(*b*) Carnarvon's scheme: see Imperial Bluebooks C. 1244, C. 1342, C. 1399, C. 1732 (includes Froude's report); 195 (1877); 'Further Correspondence on S. Africa', C. 1631, C. 1681, C. 1883, C. 1961, C. 2000, C. 2079, C. 2100, C. 2144.

## XIX C AND XX. SOUTHERN RHODESIA, 1890-6, AND THE SOUTH AFRICAN WAR, 1899-1902

The third attempt to federate South Africa was made by Rhodes. These maps, which illustrate his policy, should be read side by side with Maps 22 and 24, just as purely South African history since 1880 should be read in connexion with that scramble for the economic control of Africa which set in with the formation of the Congo Free State.

Since 1874 Cape Colony had taken over Griqualand West (1880), Walfisch Bay (1884) and all Kaffraria (1879–94). The Imperial Government had resumed control of Basutoland (1884), annexed St. Lucia Bay (1884) and Zululand (1887) on the east, and on the west had annexed British Bechuanaland as far as the Molopo and had extended a protectorate over the remainder of that territory (1885). A barrier was thus placed between the German protectorate on the west coast and the Transvaal. The Free State's borders had remained unchanged since 1876, while the South African Republic, whose frontiers had been fixed in 1881–4, had recently absorbed the New Republic (1888). Southern Rhodesia was intended to form part of an African economic *bloc* open to British enterprise, especially to the enterprise of the British South Africa Company. Through this *bloc* were to run the Cape to Cairo railway and telegraph. The Company forestalled the Portuguese in Mashonaland in 1890. It failed to secure Beira or the mouth of the Limpopo, but it did secure

the goldfields of Manica (1891). A war successfully pressed against the Matabele (1893) gave it full political control of all Southern Rhodesia (1894).

Rhodes also hoped that the immense goldmines which were to be discovered would make Rhodesia 'the dominant north'. Economic pressure from Cape Colony in the south and the new state in the north would bring the South African Republic into a customs and railway union, the necessary prelude to political federation.

The Rand was the really dominant factor economically. The railway and customs policy of the Republican Government and the Netherlands Railway Company, which held the railway monopoly and largely controlled the customs in the Transvaal, alienated the Cape and Free State. The line from Delagoa Bay reached Johannesburg in 1895, thus competing with the line from Port Elizabeth through the Free State which had been completed in 1892; while the Natal line also came in during 1895. Meanwhile the Cape Town line had reached Mafeking (1894).

In 1895 Cape Colony annexed British Bechuanaland. The Transvaal, though it had failed to get a railway through to Kosi Bay, annexed Swaziland. Rhodes for some years past had endeavoured to buy or lease Delagoa Bay. His attempt failed definitely in July 1894. Krüger refused to join any railway or customs union. In September and October 1895 Krüger's threatened closing of the Drifts over the Vaal gave the Cape and Imperial governments a legitimate cause for war, which they quietly prepared to use. Krüger gave way on November 5. Use was then made of the Uitlanders on the Rand. A successful issue to the Raid would have cleared the way for the customs and railway union. The line from Mafeking could also have been taken to Bulawayo along the 'line of life' through Johannesburg and Pietersburg.

Maps 19 C and 21 A show how railways were drawing South Africa together for business purposes round the Rand as a centre. The struggle for the control of the Rand, embittered by the suspicion, the memory of old quarrels and the racialism revived by the unlucky Raid, led directly to the war of 1899.

Map 19 C illustrates the Matabele War (1893), the Raid (1896) and the Matabele-Mashona rebellions (1896–7). Railways are shown as they were at the end of 1895.

Map 20 shows the principal engagements of the South African War (1899–1902). The inset shows the scene of the operations on the western borders of the Republics, 1899–1900. The fighting in northern Natal is shown in Map 15 B.

References.—Anglo-Portuguese relations: Bluebooks C. 5904; C. 6212; C. 6495. B.S.A. Company: Annual Reports (good maps); Reports of Shareholders, and Extraordinary General Meetings, 1891–8; Imperial Bluebooks relating to S.A. affairs, 1890–1900 (Leyds, *Transvaal Surrounded*, and Cook, *Rights and Wrongs of the Transvaal War*, quote copiously. Cook (p. 376) gives a list of the main Bluebooks). See also catalogue in Cape Archives and S.A. Public Library, Cape Town. Matabele War: Bluebooks C. 7171, C. 7190, C. 7196, C. 7290, C. 7555. Matabele and Mashona Rebellion: C. 8547, C. 8130. Michell, *Life of Rhodes*, i. ii. Vindex, *Life and Speeches of Rhodes*. Hofmeyr and Reitz, *Life of J. H. Hofmeyr*. Bryce, *Impressions of S. Africa*.

## XXI A and XXI B. EUROPEAN AND NATIVE POPULATIONS AND RAILWAYS AT THE TIME OF THE UNION, 1910-11

European population was close only around the seaports, Cape Town, Port Elizabeth, East London and Durban, and the mining centres at Kimberley and the Rand. The next heaviest population was borne by the wine, fruit and ostrich-farming districts of the southern and south-western Cape Province; the central Free State and the rich lands along the Caledon; and the central and southern Transvaal, well-watered, well-supplied with railways, and provided with a great local market on the Rand (Census Returns U. G. 32, 1912, table xv).

The distribution of the non-European population was somewhat different. Population was densest round the ports and mining centres, but the population was also heavy along a belt of territory stretching from near Algoa Bay to the Zoutpansberg inland as far as Bloemfontein and Pretoria. East of the Kei as far as Maritzburg and again from the Tugela to the Komati river, the native population was so numerous as to preclude any close European settlement. Basutoland and Swaziland were native reserves under imperial control, and contained a mere handful of white men (U. G. 32, 1912, table xv).

Bantu formed less than 10 per cent. of the non-European population in the districts south of the Orange and west of a line drawn from Mossel Bay to the point where the western border of Griqualand West touches the Orange. Most of the non-Europeans in this area were Hottentots, Cape Coloured (Mestizos) and Malays. The last named lived for the most part in the Cape Peninsula. The vast majority of the Indians lived in Natal. The numbers of Chinese and Japanese in the Union were trifling.

The following table shows the strength of the three main classes of the population—European, Mixed, and Bantu—at the date of each of the four attempts to federate or unite South Africa. The figures are taken from the Cape Statistical Registers, Union Census Reports, and British South Africa Company Annual Reports:

| | | 1854. | 1875. | 1891. | 1911. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Cape Colony. | European | 140,000 | 236,788 | 376,987 | 582,377 |
| | Mixed } | 210,000 | 196,562 | 312,101 | 462,649 |
| | Bantu } | | 287,639 | 838,136* | 1,519,939 |
| Natal | E. | | 17,500 | 46,788 | 98,114 |
| [and Zululand.] | M. | | Indians 5,800 } | 677,125 | 142,531 |
| | B. | | 300,000 } | | 953,398 |
| Transvaal. | E. | 25,000 (?) | 40,000 (?) | 119,128 | 420,562 |
| | M. | | | | 45,805 |
| | B. | | | | 1,219,845 |
| O. F. S. | E. | 20,000 (?) | 61,022 | 77,716 | 175,189 |
| | M. | | | 129,787 | 27,161 |
| | B. | | | | 325,824 |
| Basutoland. | E. | | | 578 | 1,390 |
| | B. | | 127,000 | 218,624 | 403,117 |
| S. Rhodesia. | E. | | | 5000 (1895) | 23,606 |
| | B. | | | 450,000 (?) | 747,471 |
| SW. Africa. | E. | | | 2,025 | 11,890 |
| | M. | | | | 7,500 |
| | B. | | | | 200,000 |
| Union of | E. | | | | 1,276,242 |
| S. Africa. | M. | | | | 678,146 |
| | B. | | | | 4,019,006 |

* Bantu total increased by annexations since 1875.

Nearly 80 per cent. of the European population—that is, two-thirds of the urban and fifteen-sixteenths of the rural population—were South African born. Of the 255,000 Europeans who had been born outside the Union, half had been in South Africa for more than ten years. Immigration had therefore not been great of late years (O. G. 41, 1916, pp. 100–1). The majority of European immigrants went to the Transvaal. In 1911 the Union contained 46,900 Jews, mostly Russians and Germans ; 23 per cent. of these were in the Cape Province, most of the remainder in the Transvaal. Between 1904–11 the number of Jews in the Transvaal increased 67 per cent., and decreased in the Cape 14 per cent.

The races grouped together as mixed were distributed as follows :

Bushmen, 8,695 (Cape, 4,063 ; bulk of remainder in Orange Free State and Transvaal).
Hottentots, 38,074 (Cape, 27,604 ; bulk of remainder in Orange Free State and Transvaal).
Koranna, 9,185 (Cape, 4,457 ; bulk of remainder in Orange Free State and Transvaal).
Namaqua, 82 (Cape, 70).
Coloured, 435,288 (Cape, 391,327 ; bulk of remainder in Transvaal).
Griqua, 7,759 (Cape, 5,447 ; bulk of remainder in Orange Free State).
Malay, 21,373 (Cape, 19,763).
Mozambique, 1,760 (Cape, 865 ; bulk of remainder in Orange Free State and Transvaal).
Indians, 149,791 (Cape, 6,606 ; Natal, 133,031 ; Transvaal, 10,048).
Japanese, 38 (in 1904).
Chinese, 1,905 (Cape, 825 ; bulk of remainder in Transvaal).

(ii) Railways. South Africa has practically no internal waterways. It is therefore peculiarly dependent on its railways. Even if any of the earlier schemes of federation had succeeded on paper, it is difficult to see how they could have maintained in fact, South African roads being what they were and means of transport being limited to the ox-wagon's twenty miles per day. As it was, Brand's prophecy came true, and South Africa was ' federated by its railways '.

Most of the existing railways are government lines (3 ft. 6 in. gauge). The earliest systems were privately owned, viz. the Durban–Point line (1860), Cape Town–Stellenbosch–Wellington (1859–63), and Cape Town–Wynberg (1864). These were standard English gauge lines (4 ft. $8\frac{1}{2}$ in.). The Port Nolloth–Ookiep line (1869) was, however, narrow gauge. Then came a long pause, broken only by the opening of the Diamond Fields (1869–70). The newly constituted responsible government of the Cape took the railways in hand as a matter of public concern. The table at the end of these notes shows the stages in which the existing lines south of the Zambesi were constructed.

Three main lines from the Cape ports headed directly for the Orange south of Kimberley. In 1885 the Cape Town line had reached Kimberley ; two years previously the Port Elizabeth line was at Rosmead, the East London line at Molteno, just south of Stormberg. Lateral means of communication were neglected ; perhaps in the then state of Cape politics they were not desired. To this day the railways down the Breede valley from Worcester to Mossel Bay and from Sterkstroom to Indwe are privately owned.

With the opening of the Rand goldfields, the main lines began to head for the new El Dorado. The Cape Town line branched off at De Aar to meet the Port Elizabeth line at Naauwpoort and to cross the Orange at Norval's Pont (1890). Thence by arrangement it went across Free State territory through Bloemfontein to Viljoen's Drift and Johannesburg (1892). In the same year the East London line was linked up with the main system by a line from Stormberg to Rosmead.

Meanwhile the Durban railway had reached Maritzburg (1880) and been carried over Laing's Nek to Johannesburg (1895). Worse still from the Cape point of view, the Netherlands Railway linked up Delagoa Bay with Pretoria and Johannesburg (1894–5). The Netherlands Company was really master of the situation at the railway conferences which preceded the war of 1899. During that war Milner unified the Transvaal and Orange Free State lines. Ultimately the Inter-Colonial Railway conference of 1908 led to the union of all four provinces and their railway systems in 1910.

The Cape Town–Kimberley line had meanwhile gone on steadily to Vryburg (1890), Bulawayo (1897), Victoria Falls (1904), Broken Hill (1906), Sakania (1909), and Elizabethville (1910) (see Map 25). The Fourteen Streams–Klerksdorp line (1906) at last put Kimberley in direct touch with the Rand, Bloemfontein was connected with Durban via Harrismith (1906), while the Salisbury–Beira line (1899) was linked up with the Cape system at Bulawayo (1902).

The South-West African system began with a scheme for a line from Swakopmund to the Transvaal (1884). It did not reach Windhuk till 1902. The other sections were Lüderitzbucht to Keetmanshoop (1908) and Keetmanshoop–Windhuk (1912). At the beginning of the late war the extension Seeheim–Warmbad had reached Kalkfontein. During the campaign (1914–15) the Union carried a line at great speed from Prieska to Kalkfontein via Upington. The railway from Swakopmund to Tsumeb and Grootfontein joins the main line to Windhuk by a cross line from Karibib. There is also a short line from Lüderitzbucht to Bogenfels which serves the diamond diggings.

| *Date of Completion.* | *Cape Town.* | *Port Elizabeth.* | *East London.* | *Durban.* | *Delagoa Bay.* | *Beira.* |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1860 | | | | Point. | | |
| 1863–4 | Wellington, Wynberg | | | | | |
| 1869 | [Port Nolloth–Ookiep] | | | | | |
| 1875 | Docks, Ceres Road | Addo, Uitenhage | | | | |
| 1876 | Worcester, Mulders Vlei | Coerney, Sandflats | Briedbach | | | |
| 1877 | Malmesbury | Alicedale, Kariega | K. Williamstown, Kei Road | | | |
| 1878 | Grootfontein | Mount Stewart | Dohne | | | |
| 1879 | Fraserburg Road | Graaff Reinet, Grahamstown, Commadagga | Catheart | | | |
| 1880 | Beaufort West | Cookhouse | Queenstown | Maritzburg | | |
| 1881 | | Cradock | | | | |
| 1882 | Muizenberg | | | | | |
| 1883 | Kalk Bay, Victoria West Road | Rosmead | Molteno | | | |
| 1884 | De Aar, Orange R. | | | | | |
| 1885 | Kimberley | | Aliwal North | | | |
| 1889 | Somerset West | | | | Almost to Komati Poort | |
| 1890 | Sir Lowry's Pass, Vryburg, Bloemfontein | | | | | |
| 1892 | Viljoen's Drift, Johannesburg | Rosmead to Stormberg Junction | | | Komati Poort | |
| 1894 | Mafeking | | | | Pretoria | |
| 1895 | Durban and Delagoa Bay via Johannesburg and Pretoria | | | Johannesburg | | Fontesvilla to Chimoyo |
| 1897 | Bulawayo | | | | | |
| 1898 | | Rosmead to Graaff Reinet | | | | Salisbury (1899) |
| 1902 | Salisbury, Gwelo, Beira | | | | | Bulawayo |
| 1904 | Victoria Falls | | | | | |
| 1906 | Fourteen Streams to Klerksdorp | | | | | |
| 1915 | Swakopmund and Lüderitzbucht via Prieska–Upington–Seeheim | | | | | |

Railways.—General Managers of Cape Government Railways Reports. Report for 1898, G. 5, 1899, gives map of existing lines, excluding Natal, with date of the opening of each section. Bechuanaland Bluebooks, 1883–98. Selborne's *Review of the Mutual Relations of the Colonies* (1907). E. A. Pratt, *Rise of Rail Power in War and Conquest*, 1833–1914 (1915), chaps. xvi, xix. A. F. Calvert, *German African Empire* (1916).

# XXIV. EUROPEAN EXPANSION SOUTH OF THE CONGO, 1866–1914

This map illustrates European and especially British expansion in the southern half of Africa during the past half-century. Cape Colony and Natal are shown as they were in 1865–6 just after the annexation of British Kaffraria and Alfred respectively. Portugal's possessions are shown on the west coast from Ambriz to Cape Frio, with an isolated claim at Kabinda; on the east coast from Cape Delgado to the north shores of Delagoa Bay and up the Zambezi to Tete. France held Gaboon and the mouth of the Ogove (1842–62) on the west coast; Réunion (1814), Sainte-Marie (1818), Nossi Bé and Mayotte (1840; see inset). In 1861 the Sultanate of Zanzibar had become independent of Muscat. The claims of the Sultan extended over portions of the interior, but his dominions are shown only as recognized in 1886.

The dates of annexation by the respective European and South African powers concerned are shown, as well as the years in which the various boundaries were fixed. The main lines of railway are given as in 1918 on Map 25.

The core of the map is formed by the routes of Livingstone (1849–73) and Stanley (1871–89). It is along the roads trodden by these pathfinders that European influence has extended from the Molopo to the sources of the Nile, from the mouth of the Congo to Zanzibar.[1]

The extension of Cape Colony, Natal, Orange Free State, the Transvaal, and the adjacent territories have been already dealt with in detail. Most of the annexations as far as Cape Colony and Natal were concerned were made in the first case by Great Britain, e.g. Guano Islands (1861–6), Walfisch Bay (1878), Griqualand West (1871), British Bechuanaland (1885), including the area west of the Molopo (1890), Bechuanaland Protectorate (1885), Basutoland (1868), Port St. John's and St. Lucia Bay (1884), Zululand (1887), Tongaland (1895). Most of these territories soon went either to Cape Colony or to Natal, e.g. Walfisch Bay (1884), British Bechuanaland (1895), Griqualand West (1880), Basutoland (1871–84), Zululand and Tongaland (1897). The area between the Kei and the western borders of Natal was gradually annexed and handed over to Cape Colony between 1879–94.[2]

The attempts of the South African Republic to expand westwards are shown better on this map than was possible on Map 18A, i.e. Pretorius's line (1868), and the Republics of Stellaland and Goshen (1883–5). The Orange Free State and South African Republic were themselves annexed in 1900. North of the Limpopo the British South Africa Company had already occupied Southern Rhodesia (1890–3) and had extended their operations north of the Zambezi (1891). The eastern boundaries of the new territory as well as those of Nyassaland (1891) were adjusted by the Anglo-Portuguese Convention of 1891; the northern by conventions with Germany (1890) and the Congo Free State (1894); the western provisionally by the Anglo-Portuguese Conventions of 1891–3. The course of the final boundary between Portuguese West Africa and Northern Rhodesia was in process of being beaconed off when the late war broke out (1914).[3]

The growth of German South-West Africa is shown. First the protectorate on the coast from the mouth of the Orange to Cape Frio (1884) and the eastern line as laid down roughly in the same year; then the German-Portuguese line of 1886; finally the extension of that eastern line and the creation of the Caprivi Zipfel by the Anglo-German Convention of 1890. After the occupation of South-West Africa by Union troops (1914–15) a British Protectorate was extended over that country.[4] The Union now holds the Protectorate under a mandate (1919).

Some attempt has been made to show the tangled development of German East Africa. The Sultan of Zanzibar's dominions are shown as they were recognized in 1886, but no more could be done than indicate the years in which the various portions of the German frontier were fixed; on the south (1886–90) and Tungi Bay in 1894; on the south-west and west (1890), the north (1886–90–93). Part of the British East African territories (1888), Uganda Protectorate (1894) and Zanzibar (1890) are also shown. (See detailed map of German East Africa, Map 23.)[5]

The conventional basin of the Congo and the southern limits of the Free Trade area are shown as fixed by the Berlin Conference (1885), as well as the southern limit of the non-importation of spirits and fire-arms area determined at the Brussels Conference (1890). The conventional basin of the Congo was much reduced in practice, as the lines recognized by France and Germany respectively show (1885). The Congo-Portuguese Conventions (1885–91–94) disregarded it to the south; the Anglo-Belgian arrangement of 1894 adhered to it to a certain extent, but modified it profoundly to the west of Lakes Mweru and Bangweolo, as did the German Convention of 1890. The Anglo-Congo treaty of 1894 fixed the present boundaries to the west of Lakes Albert and Albert Edward, though the cession to Great Britain of a strip of land connecting Tanganyika and the northern lakes was withdrawn (1894).

The boundaries of the territories to the north-west of the Lower Congo were fixed by the following treaties: Franco-Portuguese (1886) and Congo-Portuguese (1891); Franco-Congo (1885–7) and Franco-German (1911).[6]

The inset shows the growing grip of France on Madagascar and the neighbouring islands—Réunion (1814), Île Sainte-Marie (1818), Nossi Bé and Mayotte (1840), Diego Suarez (1885), the

recognition of the French Protectorate (1890), and the annexation of Madagascar by France (1894–6) [7].

References.—[1] Livingstone, *Missionary Travels and Researches in South Africa* (1857); *Last Journals* (1874). *Maps*: Petermann, *Geog. Mitt.*, 1855, Journeys, 1849–54, 185; and 1858, Journeys, 1841–56; 1870, Journeys, 1840–69; 1873 and 1875, Journeys, 1866–72. Stanley, *Autobiography*, gives a list of Stanley's works. *Maps*: *Autobiography* gives detailed map of Central Africa by J. Bolton; Petermann, *Geog. Mitt.*, 1873 and 1875, Journeys, 1871–2. Mauch and other S. African travellers, Petermann, *Geog. Mitt.*, 1859, Hahn and Rath in Damaraland, 1859; general map of various travellers' routes, 1806–67; 1871, other Journeys; 1876, Central Africa. [2] Guano Islands, Walfisch Bay, Bechuanaland, see Hertslet, *Map of Africa by Treaty*; Scott Keltie, *Partition of Africa*; Cape and Imperial Bluebooks. [3] Annexation of O.F.S. and of S.A. Republic, *Gort. Gazette*, June 5 and Sept. 7, 1900. British South Africa, see Hertslet, *Map of Africa*, Scott Keltie, *Partition*, B.S.A. Company's Reports, 1891, onwards, Imperial Bluebooks and Parliamentary Papers relative to Bechuanaland, Rhodesia, Anglo-German and Anglo-Portuguese Conventions, 1890–1. British Central Africa and Nyassaland Protectorate, ibid. [4] German S.W. Africa, see Hertslet, Scott Keltie, Imperial and Cape Bluebooks dealing with Damaraland, Walfisch Bay, Bechuanaland, and Anglo-German Convention, 1890. [5] East Africa and Uganda; [6] Congo Free State and adjacent territories; [7] Madagascar, see Hertslet and Scott Keltie.

Maps.—See Index to Hertslet, *Map of Africa*; Scott Keltie, *Partition of Africa* (1895), includes maps of Africa: (i) before the Berlin Conference, 1884; (ii) after the Berlin Conference, 1885; (iii) after the Brussels Conference, 1890; (iv) Political divisions in 1895. For political divisions in 1914, see Bartholomew and Robertson, *Historical Atlas of Modern Europe* (1914); Petermann, *Geog. Mitt.*, 1890, for G.S.W. Africa, G.E. Africa, and B.E. Africa.

## Maps, charts, &c., relating to South Africa:

1. Mendelssohn, *South African Bibliography*, Cartography of South Africa, vol. ii (1910), pp. 1095–1113. The list mentions those maps, &c. in the late Mr. Mendelssohn's collection, which is approximately complete. The lists are arranged chronologically according to areas, e.g. Basutoland, Cape Colony, &c.

2. Paulitschke, *Die Afrika-Literatur, 1500–1750* (Vienna, 1882). In pamphlet form at the S.A. Public Library, Cape Town. Pp. 93–100 deal with South Africa and include references to many maps.

3. Holloway, Bibliography of Books, Pamphlets, Maps, &c., relating to South Africa, with special reference to Geography from the time of Vasco da Gama to . . . 1888. Transactions of the S.A. Philosophical Society, vol. x, pp. 131–293 (1897–8).

4. Petermann, *Geographische Mittheilungen*; Inhaltsverzeichniss, vol. 1855–64, pp. 3–4; 1865–74, p. 3; 1875–84, pp. 5–6; 1885–94, pp. 7–9; 1895–1904, pp. 8–9; 1905–14; see volumes published for each of those years. See also vol. 1867, pp. 103–7, for list of maps relating to Cape Colony.

5. Reproductions: (*a*) Nordenskjöld, *Facsimile Atlas* (translated from the Swedish, Stockholm, 1889). Reproduces the most important maps of the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries. (*β*) Major, *Prince Henry the Navigator* (1868), Index, pp. 474–5. (*γ*) Beazley, *Henry the Navigator* (1908), reproduces 17 maps or portions of maps from Ptolemy's map till 1492. List of maps with references given in the introduction. (*δ*) Scott Keltie, *Partition of Africa* (1895), reproduces 7 maps from 1154 (Al Idrisi) to 1710 (Moll).

6. Inventaris der Verzameling Kaarten berustende in het Rijks-Archief, 's Gravenhage, No. 162–197 and 801–852. Duplicates in the Cape Archives.

## The following are the best modern maps of South Africa:

(i) Cape Colony and the adjacent territories by Surveyor-General of the Cape of Good Hope (4 sections, 1895). Includes all S. Africa as far north as Potchefstroom. Revised edition in course of preparation. Scale 12·62 miles to 1 inch.

(ii) Sectional maps of Cape Colony, by Surveyor-General of the Cape of Good Hope (1899 onwards; some 300 sheets). Scale 1·87 miles to 1 inch.

(iii) Natal (Government publication) (4 sheets). Scale 4 miles to 1 inch.

(iv) Natal (ibid.) (69 sections). Scale 1 mile to 1 inch.

(v) Zululand (ibid.) (6 sections). Scale 2½ miles to 1 inch.

(vi) O.F.S. (ibid.) (18 sections) and Basutoland (War Office) (4 sections). Scale 4 miles to 1·014 inches.

(vii) Transvaal (ibid.) (36 sections) and Swaziland (2 sections). Scale 2·348 miles to 1 inch.

(viii) German S.W. Africa (ibid.). Scale 30 miles to 1 inch.

(ix) German East Africa (ibid.). Scale 30 miles to 1 inch.

(x) South Africa south of the Zambezi, by Wood and Ortlepp (2 sections, 1906). Scale 20 miles to 1 inch.

(xi) Sectional maps of Cape Colony, Natal, Orange Free State, and Transvaal, compiled by the Imperial Field Intelligence Department, Cape Town (1900–2). Various scales.

(xii) *History of the War in South Africa, 1899–1902*, by Maj.-Gen. Sir F. Maurice and Staff (1906), contains a map of South Africa south of the Limpopo (39·4 miles to 1 inch) and a considerable number of large scale maps of various parts of the war area.

(xiii) '*Times*' *History of the Boer War, 1899–1902*, contains a map of South Africa (40 miles to 1 inch), also a number of detailed maps on varying scales.

(xiv) Bartholomew's *Advanced Atlas for S.A. Schools* (1905) contains a number of good small scale maps based on the above-mentioned surveys.

(xv) Geological Map of Cape Colony, published 1906 onwards, by Surveyor-General and Geological Commission (52 sheets). Scale 3·9 miles to 1 inch.

(xvi) Bartholomew, *Tourist Map of South Africa* (39·4 miles to 1 inch), shows heights of ground and good detail.

(xvii) Bartholomew and Lyde, *Atlas of Economic Geography* (1914).

(xviii) '*Times*' *Survey Atlas of the World* (1920).

*Note on Measurements.*

## Seventeenth- and eighteenth-century South African maps are usually drawn to a scale of Rhineland roods:

12 Rhineland inches = 1 Rh. foot = 1·033 statute feet = 0·3418 metre.
12 Rh. feet = 1 Rh. rood = 12·396 statute feet = 3·78 metres.
2,000 Rh. roods = 1 Rh. mile = 4·695 statute miles = 6·437 kilometres.
15 Rh. miles = 1 degree of latitude = 68·7 statute miles at the Equator and 69·41 statute miles at the Poles.
600 square Rh. roods = 1 morgen = 2·1165 acres = 0·856 hectare.

*Note.*—1 metre = 39·37 inches = 3·28 feet = 1·094 yards.
To convert yards to metres, multiply by 0·914.
1 kilometre = 39370·79 inches = 1093·633 yards.
To convert miles to kilometres, multiply by 1·609, or roughly, divide by 5 and multiply by 8.
1 hectare = 2·471 acres = 11,960·333 square yards.
To convert acres to hectares multiply by 0·405.

# MAPS

# ERRATA

Map. 11. The Eastern Frontier, 1795–1858.

The area between Fort Beaufort boundary, the Black Kei and Klipplaats rivers should be shown as ' Detached portion of Victoria East '.

*For* Bruijntes *read* Bruintjes.

Map. 16. Orange Free State, 1846–1900.

*For* Drakensburg *read* Drakensberg.

Map. 18A. S. A. Republic, 1837–1900.

*After* KLEIN VRIJSTAAT *read* 1890.

Map. 21A. Map of Union showing European Population. 1911, &c.

*For* Pieterburg *read* Pietersburg.

Map. 23A. G.S.W. Africa, 1914–15.

*For* Spence Bay *read* Spencer Bay.

Map. 24. Central and Southern Africa, 1866–1914.

Mayotte should be underlined with purple (French). as are Comoro, Diego Suarez, &c. Islands off the coast of G.S.W. Africa should be underlined with yellow (British).

# EUROPE, AFRICA & EAST INDIES
## CIRCA 1560

Mediaeval Trade Routes
Ottoman Empire
Portuguese Possessions
Spanish "
Course of Bartholomew Diaz
" " Vasco da Gama
GUINEA Interior of Africa adapted from the map by Diego Ribeiro, 1529

Line of Tordesillas 1494
Line of Seville 1529

Novgorod
Baltic Sea
Lubeck
London
Antwerp
Cologne
Paris
Danzig
Cracow
Vienna
Venice
Constantinople
Bourdeaux
Portugal
Spain
Lisbon
Sagres
Azores
Tangier
Ceuta
Alcazar Kebir
Oran
Tunis
NUMIDIA
Tripoli
Madeira
Canary Is.
MAURITANIA
GETULIA
Alexandria
Egypt
C. Bojador
Rio do Ouro
C. Blanco
Arguin
Senegal R.
C. Verde Is.
C. Verde
R. Niger
DESERTA LIBIA
R. Nile
Mecca
Yemen
Aden
Bahrein
Ormuz
Oman
Muscat
Basra
Baghdad
Ispahan
Acre
Bevrut
Trebizond
Erzerum
Caspian Sea
Turkestan
Samarkand
Bokhara
Merv
Kashgar
Khotan
Cabul
Herat
Sakion
Cherchen
Karakorum
Kanchow
Great Wall
Ciandu
Pekin
Cathay
Ho-ang-ho
Yang-tse Kiang
Korea
JAPAN
(Zipangu)
L. Baikal
TIBET
Mangi
Fokien
Hangchow
Formosa
Macao
Philippine Is.
Ladrone Is.
Caroline Is.
Moluccas
Delli
Hindustan
Cambay
Diu
Bombay
Goa
Malabar C.
Coromandel
Golconda
Calicut
Cochin
Negapatam
Laccadive Is.
Colombo
Ceylon
Ajudia
Achin
Pedir
Malacca
Sumatra
(Java Minor)
Borneo
(Java Major)
Java
Amboyna
Ceram
Banda
New Guinea
Timor
Rio Grande
Bissagos Is.
Sierra Leone
Axim
C. Palmas
GUINEA
Bilad Ghana
Fernando Po
Principe
S. Thomé
Biafra
Annobom
S. Jorge de Mina
C. Lopez
Loango
R. Congo
REGIO ETHIOPIORUM
Magodoxo
Brava
Lamu
Melinde
Mombasa
Zanzibar
Quiloa
C. Delgado
Comuro Is.
Paludes Nili
Mozambique
Montes Lunae
Tete
Sena
Madagascar
(I. of the Moon)
Quilimane
Sofala
Mascarhenas
Matatana
Pelagoa B.
Ascension
St Helena
C. St Maria
C. Negro
C. Frio
C. Cross
Angra Pequena
Angra das Voltas
St Helena B.
Agoada de Saldanah
Natal
Porto S. Lucia
Infante R.
Angoa Bay
Bahia formosa
Angra dos Vaquieros
C. de Boa Esperanza
Tristan d'Acunha
Guiana
R. Amazon
C. S. Roque
Pernambuco
Bahia
(S. Salvador)
Porto Seguro
Rio de Janeiro
Porto Allegre
Terra de Vera Cruz
Rio de la Plata

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# Southern Portion of PORTUGUESE EAST AFRICA
## In the 16th & 17th Centuries

Portuguese Sphere of Influence
Tete Forts
Barreto's Route 1571–73
Homem's " 1574
Area of Ancient Goldworkings
Native Tribes, Districts, etc. in Capitals

English Miles
0 100 200

Zanzibar
Mafia Is
Quiloa
TERRA SAN RAFAEL
Ruffiji R.
Rovuma R.
Cape Delgado
Queriba I
Kerumba I
Ibo Is
Mangalia (Nyassa) R.
Mozambique
L. Chiuta
L. Shirwa
MARAVI
MEMBO & MAZIMBA
MAKUA
Shikarongo
Dambarare
Chicova
Cabrabaca
St Estavão
Sacumbe Mts.
Tete
Lupata Gorge
Morambala Mts
Shire R.
Angoche Is
Primeiras
Juan de Nova Is
BUTUA
CHIDIMA
Mt Fura
Luanze
Bucoto
Masapa
Umsingezi R.
Mozoe R.
Vongazi
BUROMO
Chingoma
Sena
Quilimane
Rio dos Bòas
Signaes
Linde R.
Rivers of Cuama
MONOMOTAPA
Shipanga
Pungwe R.
Luabo
Tendaculo R.
Tebe R.
MANICA
TSHIRANGA
(Zimbabwe)
Revue R.
Porto Bango (Beira)
BIRI
TORO
QUITEVE
Sofala
Chiluan Is
Bocicas Is
Bazarata Is
Bengura Is
Bus R.
SEDANDA
SABIA
Sabi R.
BOCUMBE
MAMBONE
C. San Sebastian
Limpopo R.
St Augustine's Bay
JAVARA
OTONGWE
PANDA
Inhambane
Letaba R.
INYABUSI
Cape Correntes
INHAPULA
MANUSA
Rio do Ouro
Manisa R.
Dos Reys (Limpopo) R.
C. Ste Marie
Bahia de Lagoa
Laurenco Marques R.
Espirito Santo R.
MADAGASCAR

Kunene R.
OVAMBO
OVAHERERO
Swakop R.
DAMARA
GREAT NAMAQUA
Zambezi R.
Falls
Shangani R.
L. Ngami
Makarikari
MAKARANGA
BAROTSE
(17th Century)
Sofala
Zambezi R.
AMAZIMBA & ABAMBO
LEGHOYA & BALALA
Limpopo R.
BAVENDA
1700
BAMANGWATO
BAKWENA
BAKWENA
Olifants R.
BANGWAKETSE
BAPEDI
BAHARUTSI
BAROLONG (Ky Gariep)
SWAZI
Delagoa B.
Molopo R.
BATLAPIN
BATLOKUA
1750
Vaal R.
ANGONI
MATSHANGANA
BASIA
1700
BUBI
AMANGWANE
ABATETWA
LEGHOYA
1760
St Lucia B.
Old Lithakao
Taungs
Griquatown
Orange R. (Nu Gariep)
LITTLE NAMAQUA
GRIQUA
GRIQUA
KORANNA
BAKWENA
1760
AMAZIZI
AMAKWABI
Tugela R.
Caledon R.
Kamiesberg
NAMAQUA
BAPUTI
1760
AMABACA
XESIBE
Port Natal
PONDOMISI
PONDO
Olifants R.
Griqua
Piquetberg
Saldanha B.
Cochoqua
TEMBU
Umzimvubu R.
Gt Kei R.
Saapmen
Inqua
Outeniqua
Attaqua
Gouriqua
Chainouqua
Hessequa
Gonaqua
Damaqua
Gt Fish R.
Algoa B.
Cape Town
Gamtoos R.
Breede R.

PROBABLE MOVEMENTS OF NATIVE TRIBES prior to 1800

Bushmen passim
QUA- Hottentots in 1700 (Circa)
BA Bantu inhabitants prior to 1600
Hottentot & Griqua Migrations
Coast Kaffir
Inland Kaffir
Cape Colony in 1800

English Miles
0 25 50 75 100 125 150

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# CAPE COLONY *1660*

- *Company's Forts and Buildings*
- *Company's Lands*
- *Lands of Company's Servants*
- *Lands of Free Burghers*
- *Boundary Hedge*

Scale 0 — 2 Miles; 0 — 500 — 1000 Roods

Leeuw's Kop
Tafel Berg
Thuyn Vlek
Tafel Baai
Duynhoop
Zout R.
Kyckuyt
Bosheuvel (Wynberg Hill)
Liesbeeck R.
Houd den Bul
Bosbergen
Windberg (Devil's Peak)
Groote Schuur
Keert de Koe
Koornhoop
Krommeboom
Ruyter Borst
"Haarlem"
Zoutpannen

## Cape Town *1660*

Pottery
Co Kiln
Co Stable
Burghers' Brick Kiln
Co Mill
2. Olifant
Reyger
Heere
Straat

## Van Riebeeck's Fort *1656*

Kraal
Square
Garden
Horn Work
Stables
Hospital

## The Castle *1704*

1. Bastion Buuren
2. " Catzenellebogen
3. " Nassau
4. " Oranje
5. " Leerdam
6. Ravelin
7. Central Wall
8. Kat
9. Jetty

## CAPE COLONY *1679–1712*

- P Peninsula
- T Tygerberg
- K de Kuylen
- B Bottelary
- H Hottentots Holland
- M Moddergat
- S Stellenbosch
- D Drakenstein
- F Fransche Hoek
- P Paarl
- W Wagenmakers Vallei
- T Waveren (Tulbagh)

Roads
English Miles 0 1 2 3 4 5 10

Honigberg
Gt Berg R.
Vier-en-Twintig Rivieren
Gt Winterhoek
Witzenbergen
Roodezand Kloof
Klein Berg R.
Vogels Vallei Berg
Riebeeck's Kasteel
Zout R.
Songua's Drift
Botmans Kloof
Vogels Vallei
Eland's Kloof
Eland's Kloof Berg
Sebastian Kloof
Bosjesman's Drift
Burger's Drift
Paardenberg
Limiet Bergen
Breede R.
du Toits Kloof
Diep Rivier
To Saldanah Bay
Dassen I.
Groote Post
Groene Kloof
Dassenberg
Koeberg
Mosselbank R.
Paarl Diamant
Paarl Berg
Hottentots Drift
Klein Drakenstein Bergen
Winterhoek
Vissers Hok
Bommels Hoek
Robben I.
Riet Vlei
Klapmuts Berg
Elsenburg
Tafel B.
De Kaap
Bottelary Berg
de Kuylen
Stellenbosch
Bethlehem
La Motte
Olifants Pad
Papenboom
Groote Schuur
Boerboomen
't Vlakte
Meerlust
Vygekraals R.
Eerste R.
Helder Berg
Moddergat
Parel Vallei
Vergelegen
Hout B.
Constantia
Gt Zeekoe Vlei
Steenberg
Zand Vlei
Zeekoe I.
Esselstein's B.
Simon's B.
Vals Baai
Visch Hoek
Hottentots Holland Kloof

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# AFRICA and the EAST INDIES circa 1700

PORTUGAL
SPAIN
Azores
Madeira
Tangier
Ceuta
Canary Is
OTTOMAN EMPIRE
NUMIDIA
Arguin
St Louis
Senegal R
NIGRITARUM TERRA
Niger R
Niger
C. Verde Is
Goree
Albreda
Gambia R
Rio Grande
Fort James
Bissagos Is
Wydah
Axim
Friedrichsburg
Elmina
Principe
S. Thome
Fernando Po
Annobon
Congo R
ABYSSINIA
Zaire R
Loango
AETHIOPIA SUPERIOR
Ascension
S. Paul de Loanda
St Helena
AETHIOPIA INFERIOR
Zambezi R
Tete
Sena
Sofala
MONOMOTAPA
Cammissa
Vigiti Magna
Cape of Good Hope
Tristan d'Acunha
Delagoa B
Dauragul
Cortaldo
St Lucia Bay
Rio de Infante
C. Delgado
Mozambique
Quilimane
Mombasa
Zanzibar
Seychelles
Chagos Is
I. Ste Marie
Libertatia
Foule Pointe
Madagascar
Mauritius
I. de Bourbon (Mascarhenas)
Fort Dauphin
Ispahan
Gambron
Muscat
Mocha
Aden
Socotra
Delhi
Calcutta
Diu
Surat
Bombay
Goa
Calicut
Cochin
Madras
Pondicherry
Tranquebar
Ceylon
Ajudia
Tenasserim
Malacca
Achin
Sumatra
Bencoolen
Jacatra
Bantam
Java
Batavia
Borneo
Celebes
Macassar
Timor
Moluccas
Amboyna
Banda
New Guinea
New Ireland
New Britain
Gulf of Carpentaria
Quifken Point
't Land van de Heilige Geest
V. Diemens Is
Arnhems Is
Prinz Willem's Is
C. Cuyler
Dirk Hartogs Is
de Witts Land
Eendragt Land
NEW HOLLAND
Edelsland
Swan R.
Nuytsland
Rottenest
C. Leeuwin
Van Diemens Land
Staaten Land
C. Maria v. Diemen
Rotterdam
Amsterdam
Korea
CHINA
JAPAN
Firando
Nagasaki
Desima
Formosa
Fort Zeelandia
Macao
Philippine Is
Ladrone Is
Caroline Is

Slave Coast
Volta R.
Wydah
Quitta (Danish)
Gold Coast
Apollonia
Axim
Friedrichsburg
C. Three Points
Frederiksborg (Danish)
Christianborg (Danish)
Accra
(Fort Crevecoeur)
(Fort James)
Winnebah
Appam
Cormantine
Anamabo
Fort Nassau
Cape Coast Castle
Elmina
Fort Orange
Butri
Dixcove

Ajmir
Agra
Ganges R.
Ahmedabad
Cambay
Narbada R.
Surat
Burhampur
Damaon
Diu
Bombay
Godavari R.
Kistna R.
Goa
Onor
Barcelor
Mangalore
Cannanore
Mahe
Calicut
Granganore
Cochin
Quilon
Negumbo
Colombo
Hooghly
Chinsura
Chandernagor
Calcutta
Balasore
Yanaon
Masulipatam
Petapoli
Pulicat
Madras
Pondicherry
Tranquebar (Danish)
Caricat
Negapatam
Jaffnapatam
Trincomali
Manaar
Candy
Gallé

Sangir Is
Mortie
Ternate
Tidor
Gilolo
Celebes
Sula Is
Buru
Macassar
Buton
Ceram
Amboyna
Pulaway
Pularoon
Banda Is
Kei Is
Vaigeu
Machian
New Guinea
Flores
Sumba
Timor
Ombai
Wetter
Timor Laut

Portuguse Possessions
Spanish "
Dutch "
English "
French "
(Danish) Danish "
Brandenburger "

Interior of Africa adapted from the map by J. Van Meurs, 1668

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6

## Annexations by the Dutch East India Co North of the Orange R. 1793

NAMAQUA
GRIQUA
KORANNA
DAMARALAND
GREAT NAMAQUALAND
TULBAGH
SWELLENDAM
GRAAFF REINET
UITENHAGE
TEMBU
Xosa

I Cape District
II Stellenbosch District

## CAPE COLONY 1652-1806

Cape Colony, 1700
" 1750
Frontier, 1798
Annexed, 1804
District Boundaries, 1806
Vander Stel. 1685-86
Van Plettenberg, 1778
Somerville, 1801
de Mist, 1803
English Miles
0 10 20 30 40 50 100

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# AFRICA, EAST INDIES & AUSTRALASIA
*Circa*
*1815*

- *British Possessions*
- *French "*
- *Dutch "*
- *Spanish "*
- *Portuguese "*
- *Danish "*

BORNOO ..... *Interior of Africa is adapted from the map by L.Smith, 1815*

## INDIA *1783-1805*

- *East India Company's Possessions, 1783*
- *Annexations 1783-1805*
- *Mahratta Confederacy 1802*
- Peishwa *States in Subsidiary Treaty with the Company, 1805*
- Diu *Portuguese Possessions*

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# CAPE PENINSULA
## 1795~1815

1 *Sluyksen Battery, Hout Bay*
2 *Klein Gibraltar Battery, Hout Bay*
3 *Gordon Battery, Hout Bay*
4 *Boetselaar Battery, Simon's Bay*
5 *Zoutman Battery, Simon's Bay*

*Main Roads*

*English Miles*
0 1 2 3 4 5 10

## Cape Town *Circa 1806*

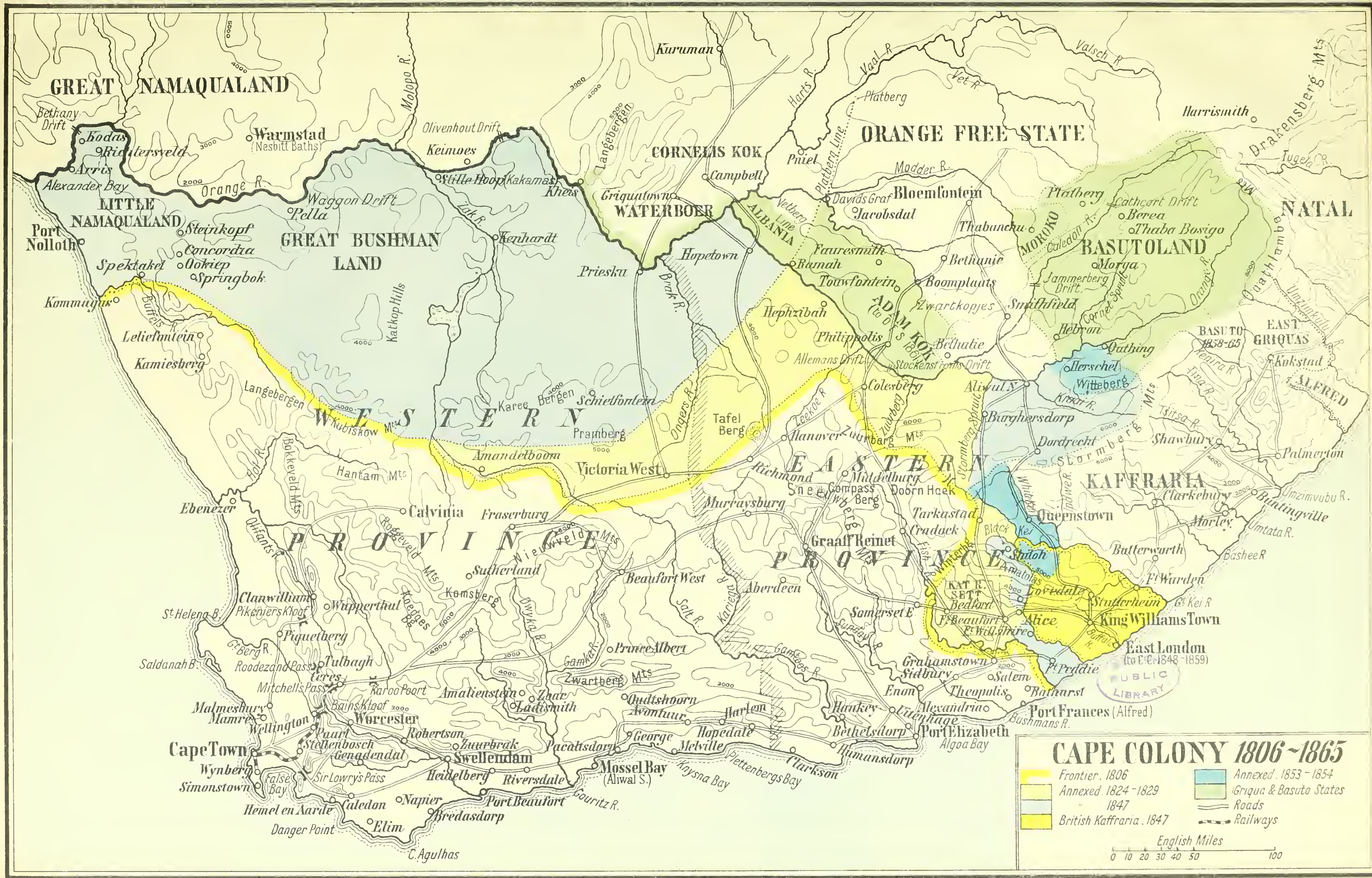
1 *Imhoff Battery*
2 *Helena "*
3 *Charlotte "*
4 *Tulbagh "*
5 *Riebeeck "*

*Roads*
*Places of Execution*
*The Town*
*Cultivated Lands*

*English Miles*
0 ¼ ½ ¾ 1

C.E.R.

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# THE EASTERN FRONTIER
## 1795 ~ 1858

Cape Colony as in 1848
District Boundaries, 1848
British Kaffraria, 1848
Area settled by the 1820 Settlers
Main Roads

English Miles
0 5 10 15 20 25 50

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Botha's Hill
Trompetter's Drift
New Year's River
Governor's Kop
Driver's Hill
Frazer's Camp
Clark
Smith
Landdrost's Farm
Morton
Turvey
Mahony
Carlisle
Wilkinson
Grahamstown
Morgan
Stanley
Howard
Pigot
Barracks
The Koomes
Clay Pits
Ceded Territory
Sand Drift
Upper Kaffir Drift
Howison's Poort
Assagai Bosch
Palgarin
Wool Plants
Liversage
Dixon
Erith
Kap R.
Greathead
Lower Kaffir Drift
Gardner
Mills
Wilson
Phillips
Whitley
Scott
Bradshaw
Hayhurst
Rowles
Mandy
Owen
Great Fish R.
Francis
Latham
White
Menzes
Parkins
Galton
Graaff
Cuylerville
Salem
Sephton
Naza R.
James
Hyman
Ford
Bathurst
Oster
Watson
Bowker
Richardson
Klein Monden
Barker
Biggar
Cock
G. Smith
Thornhill
Bushman's R.
Wait
Theopolis
Jager's Drift
Kowie R.
Karriega R.
Rasouga R.

**The 1820 Settlement**
Locations marked off
Land set aside for public purposes
Main Roads
English Miles
0 1 2 3 4 5 10

BASUTOLAND
Mt Sutherland
Umkomaas
NATAL
O.F.S.
Orange R.
Quthing
Drakensberg Mts
Ixopo (Stuart Town)
Umzimkulu
Cedarville
Clydesdale
Matatiele
Kokstad
Riet R.
Rietylei
GRIQUALAND E.
LINE CLAIMED BY NATAL 1863
Harding
Tees R.
Mt Fletcher
Ft Donald
ALFRED
Umzimkulu R. N.
Shepstone
Kraai R.
Fletcherville
Rode
Mt Ayliff
(NATAL 1866)
Mount Frere
Emfundesweni
Bonxa Hill
Bizana
Tsitsa R.
Qumbo
Tina R.
Tabankulu
Ft William
Umsikaba
Maclear
Holle Spruit
St Augustine's
Shawbury
Umzimvubu R.
Palmerston
Umtamvuna R.
St Andrews
Stormberg Mts
Washbank Mts
Gatberg
Mzongo's Hoek
Tsolo
Libode
PONDOLAND
Port Grosvenor
Indwe
Stang R.
Settlement
Xalanga
Baziya
Enthluza
Ft Harrison
TEMBU LOCATION
Cala
Umtata
Ngqeleni
Lady Frere
All Saints
Engcobo
TEMBULAND
New Buntingville
Port St John
Old Buntingville
White Kei R.
Indwe R.
Southeyville
Clarkebury
Mqanduli
Toleni
Lesseyton
Umgwali Drift
Emtentu
Old Morley
Queenstown
Cofimvaba
Emjanyana Kop
Morley
St Marks
Tsomo R.
Gungelizwe
Umtata R.
St Andrews
Elliotdale
Black Kei R.
Idutywa
Hole in the Wall
Whittlesea
Ngamaque
B D
Tsomo
FINGOLAND
Bongo Mt
Kora R.
Shiloh
Blythswood
Willowvale
Windvogel Berg
Cathcart
Ibeka
Gundana
G D
Bashee R.
G. Kei Drift
Butterworth
Luzizi
Balfour
Emgwali
St Matthews
New Toleni
Kentani
Kogha R.
Seymour
Itemba
Tyumie
Stutterheim
St Johns
Great Kei Bridge
Old Kei Drift
Frankfort
Komgha
Loveddale
Pirie
BRITISH
G. Kei R.
Burnshill
St Lukes
King Williams Town
Alice
KAFFRARIA
Gonubie R.
Mt Coke
Nahoon R.
Great Fish R.
Wesleyville
East London
Ft Peddie
Tshalumna R.
Grahamstown
Keiskamma R.

**Eastward Extension of CAPE COLONY 1858–94**
Cape Colony and Natal, 1858
Annexed 1866, British Kaffraria
" 1871–84, Basutoland
" 1879, Fingoland and Griqualand East
" 1884–86, {Tembuland, Galekaland, Pt St Johns, Bomvanaland}
" 1894, Pondoland
Main Roads
English Miles
10 5 0 10 20 30 40 50

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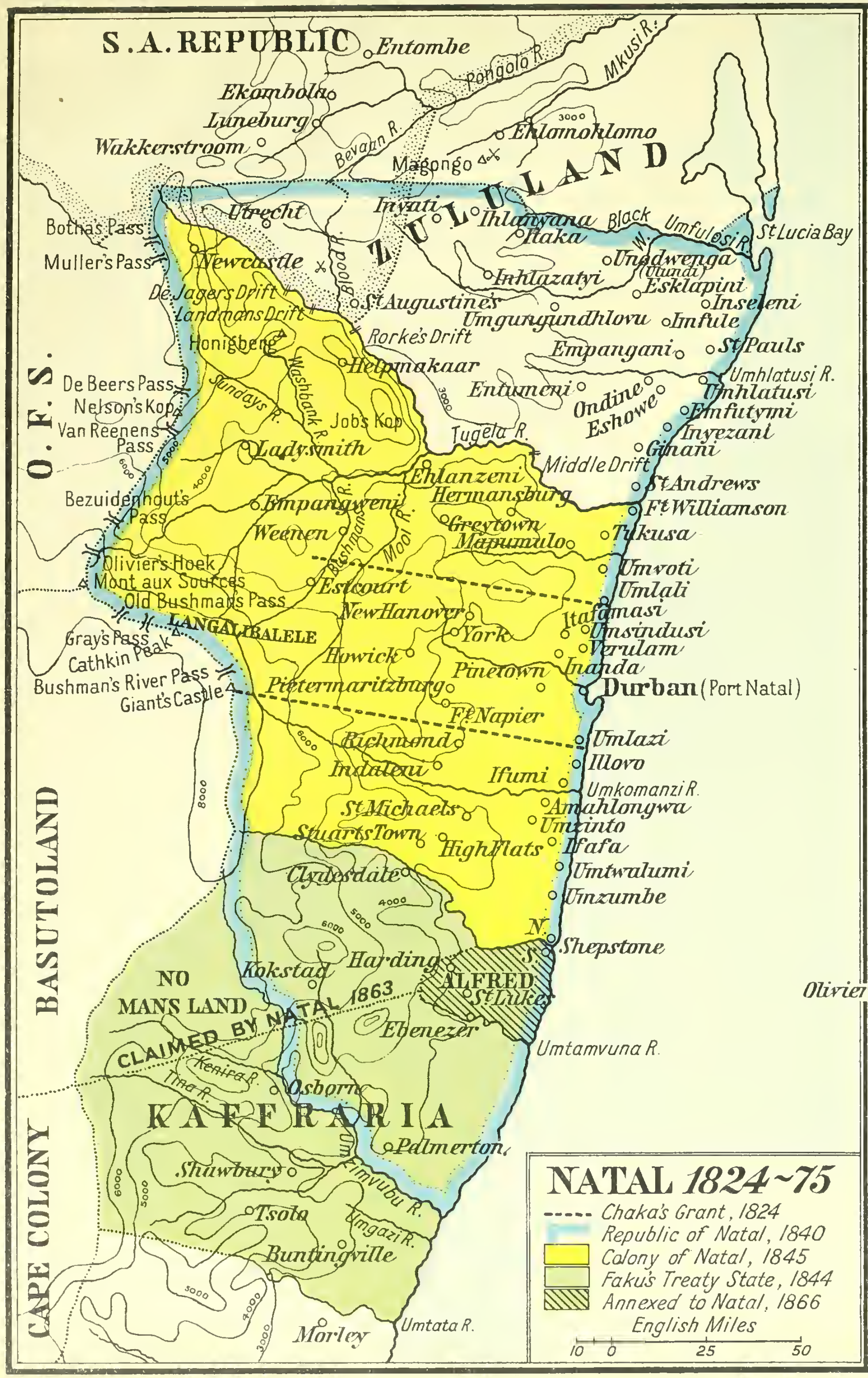
# The GREAT TREK 1836~46

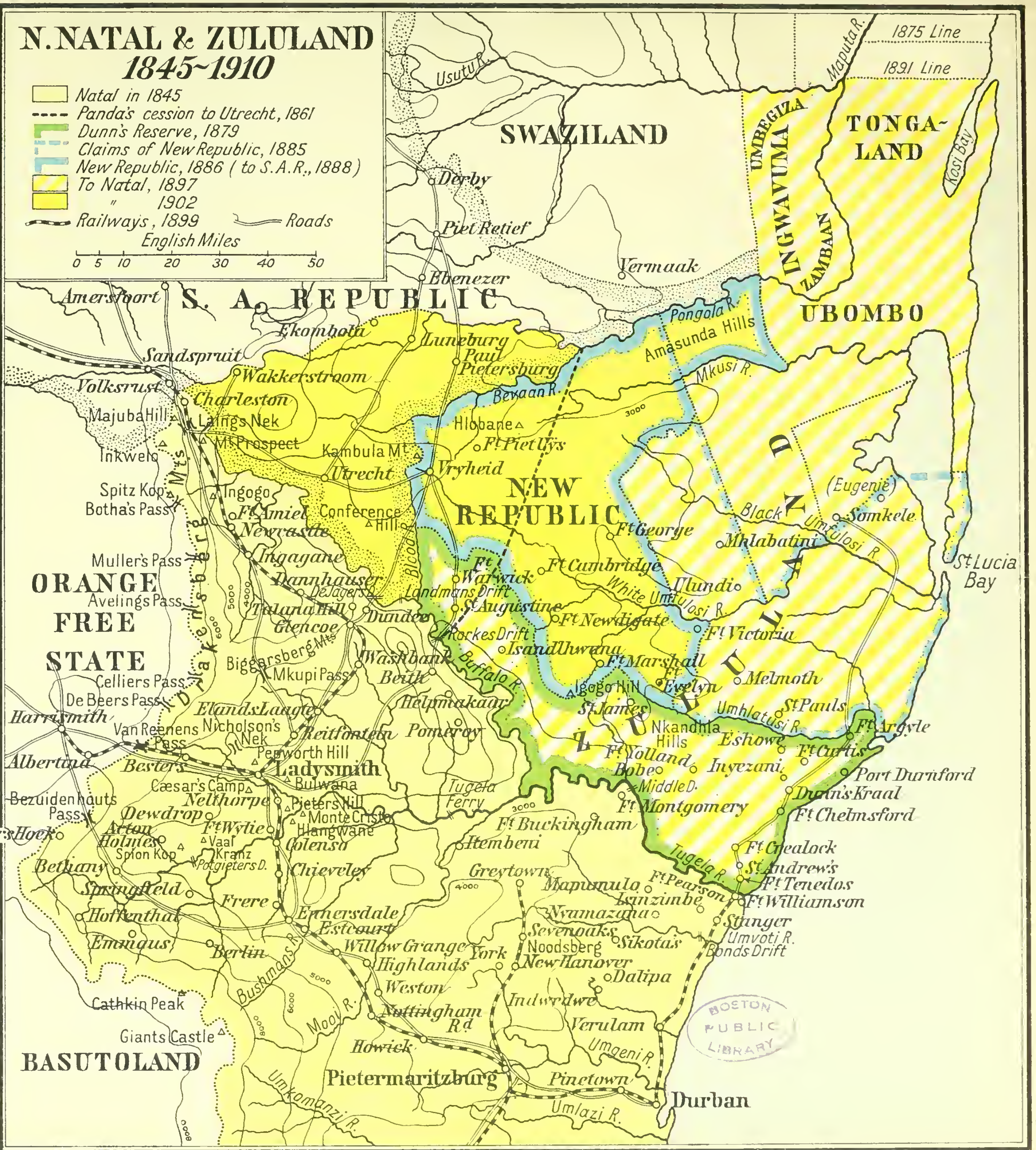
Area wasted by Zulu, Matabele and Mantatis 1817~37
Republic of Natal-1840
" " Winburg — Potchefstroom-1840
Cape Colony-1836 and Natal-1845
Klip River Republic
Griqua, Basuto and Pondo Treaty States
English Miles
50 0 50

Limpopo R.
Zoutpansberg
Pafuri R.
BARAMAPULANA
MAGUAMBA
(Knobnoses)
?Van Rensberg Massacre
MATSHANGANA
25° S. Lat.
Schoemansdal
Leydsdorp
Lebombo
Andries Ohrigstad
Olifants R.
BAPEDI
Lulu Mts
Steelpoort R.
Lydenburg
Komati Poort
Lourenco Marques
Delagoa Bay
Inyaka Es
Crocodile R.
Komati R.
Komati
Maputa R.
Potgieters Rust
Makapans Poort
Moord Drift
BATLOU
Shoshong
BAMANGWATO
Nylstroom
Warmbad
Waterberg
Matlabas R.
Notwani R.
Marico R.
BAKATLA
Limpopo R.
Rhenoster Poort
SWAZI
Usutu R.
Derde Poort
Tweede Poort
Dwars Berg
BAKWENA
Kolobeng
Pongola R.
Mkusi R.
St Lucia Bay
Magongo
Randberg
Verzamelberg
Lykwd S.
Kapain
Rustenburg
Arterius
Derde Poort
Kanye
Mabotsa
BANGWAKETSE
Magaliesberg
Black Umfulosi R.
Utrecht
Ulundi
Congella
Slat
Mosega
Witwatersrand
Gats Rand
Zuikerbosch Rand
Sand R.
Bothas Pass
Jagers D.
Landmans D.
Umgungundhlovu
Umhlatusi
Buffalo R.
Tugela R.
Molopo
Pilsani
Lotlakhana
Viljoens D.
Potchefstroom
Liebenberg Massacre
Vecht Kop
WINBURG
Mullers Pass
Wilge R.
Molen R.
De Beers
Klip R.
Sundays R.
BAROLONG
Pretorius D.
Rhenoster R.
V. Reenens
Bezuidenhouts
Oliviers Hoek
Drakensberg
Dakasa
Weenen
Bushmans R.
Mooi R.
NATAL
Valsch R.
Molopo R.
Harts R.
Moolman
BATAUNG
Zand R.
BATLOKUA
Mauch Mts
P. Maritzburg
Port Natal
Old Lithakun
Taungs
Winburg
Merumetsu
Imparani
Mekuatling
Umzimkulu R.
Morito
BATLAPIN
Vaal R. (Gt Gariep)
Vet R.
Lishuane
Platberg
BASUTO
Kuruman
Modder R.
Thaba Nchu
Thaba Bosigo
Orange R.
AMABACA
Umtamvuna R.
Boetsap
Likhatlong
Pfatberg
Bloemfontein
Van Wyks Vlei
BAROLONG
Morija
Kornet Spruit
XESIBE
FAKU'S TREATY STATE
Faku's
PONDO
Pniel
Platberg Line
Davids Graf
Kaffir R.
Bethanie
Caledon R.
Riet R.
BAPUTI
Shawbury
Umzimvubu R.
Umgazi R.
Campbell
CORNELIS KOK
Griquatown
Boomplaats
Thouwfontein
Zwartkopjes
Bethulie
Beersheba
Quathlamba Mts
AMANGWANE
PONDOMSI
Buntingville
Ramah
ADAM Philippolis
BATLAPIN
KOK
Kraai R.
Umtata R.
WATERBOER
Orange R.
(Nu Gariep)
Sand Drift
Bubels Vlei
Morley
Kheis
Clarkebury
Bashee R.
Hephzibah
Bothasberg
Middel Vlei
Allemans D.
Bushmans D.
Stormberg
TEMBU
Butterworth
Prieska D.
Colesberg
Zuurberg
Vaalbank
Gt Kei R.
Amatolas
Winterberg
XOSA KAFFIRLAND
Zeekoe R.
Sneewberg
Zwagers Hoek
Keiskamma R.
Kareeberg
Pramberg
Graaff Reinet
Buffels Hoek
Londags Rivier
Gt Fish R.
Grahamstown

R.R.C.D.

Clarendon Press, Oxford




C.E.R.

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# ORANGE FREE STATE *1846~1900*

- Adam Kok's Reserve, 1846
- " Alienable Lands, 1846
- O.R. Sovereignty, 1848
- Native Reserves, with date of acquisition
- The Conquered Territory, 1866
- N. Waterboer's Sovereignty
- Campbell Lands annexed, 1870
- Keate Award, 1871
- W. Frontier, 1876

English Miles 0 10 20 30 40 50 100

SOUTH AFRICAN REPUBLIC

Potchefstroom, Viljoen's Drift, Likwa Sp., Klerksdorp, Coal Drift, Vredefort, Zand Drift, Klip River Arbitration (To S.A. Rep.), Reitzburg, Vierfontein, Rhenoster R., Villiersdorp, Heilbron, Frankfort, Harts R., Vaal R., Bloemhof, Smaldeel, Phardekraal, Vrede, Wilgebosch R., Kroonstad, Hoopstad, Lindley, Kuruman, Taungs, Koning, Cornforth Hill, Christiana, Saltpans Drift, Valsch R., Coal Sp., Nelsfontein, Boetsap, Platberg, Senekal, Harrismith, Maremane, CAMPBELL, Hebron, Boshof, Bethlehem, Andriesfontein, CORNELIS KOK LANDS, Likhatlong, Klipdam, Winburg, Witsie's Hoek, Van Reenen's Pass, Barkly West, Nooitgedacht, Brandfort, Wonderkop, Bezuidenhouts Pass, Campbell, Griquatown, Kimberley, Modder R., Merumetsu, Ficksburg, Montaux Sources, Klipdrift, Koukonops Drift, Buckhouse, Davids Graf, Bloemfontein, Viervoet, Mekaatling, Khais, Jacobsdal, Ladybrand, Hardcastle, Vetbergline, Rietfontein, Douglas, Rietfontein, Thabanchu, Berea, WATERBOER, Reads Drift, ALBANIA, Koffyfontein, Kaffir R., 1884, Thaba Bosigo, Caledon R., De Wets Dorp, Fauresmith, Morija, Hopetown, Ramah, Bethanie, Jagersf^m, Reddersburg, BASUTOLAND, Prieska, Zoutpans Drift, ADAM, Edenburg, Wepener, Touwf^n, Boomplaats, KOK, Zwartkopjes, Orange R., Beersheba, Orange R., Smithfield, Hebron, Zastron, Philippolis, Zuurf^n, Outhing, CAPE COLONY, Bothas Drift, Middel Vlei, Bethulie, Rouxville, Allemans Drift, Somerset Drift, Colesberg, Aliwal N., Stockenstroms D., Norvals Pont, Krugers Drift, Van Tonders Drift, Bushmans Drift, Zand Drift, Quathlamba Mountains, NATAL

# BASUTOLAND *1833~71*

- Napier's Line, 1843
- Proposed S. Line, 1845
- Smith's Modification of Napier's Line, 1848
- Warden's Reserves, 1849
- 1st Treaty of Aliwal North, 1858
- Treaty of Thaba Bosigo, 1868
- 2nd Treaty of Aliwal North, 1869
- As annexed to Cape Colony, 1871

English Miles 0 5 10 15 20 25 50

Valsch R., Bethlehem, Harrismith, Zand R., Van Reenen's Pass, Bezuidenhouts Pass, Witzies Hoek, Wittebergen, Roodebergen, Sikonyella's Hoed, Little Caledon R., Merumetsu, Koranna Berg, TAAIBOSCH, Lots Pillar, SIKONYELA, Montaux Sources, Modder R., Mekuading, Umpukhani, Butabute, Bloemfontein, Molappos, Lishuane, Imparani, Leribe, Ebenezer, DAVIDS, Koranna Sp., Old Bushman's Pass, Kaffir R., Thaba Nchu, Tlotse, Ficksburg, Viervoet, Gray's Pass, Moperis Berg, Tandjesberg, MOROKO, Putiatsana R., Cathkin Peak, Ladybrand, Cana, Platberg, Cathcart's Drift, Bushman's R. Pass, Paul Smits Berg, Jackman's D., Berea, Dipetungs Nek, Masuphas, Giants Castle, Thaba Bosigo, Kaffir Kop, Caledon R., Rama, Konokoro, Matsieng, Thaba Tele, Hermon, Jammerberg Drift, Morija, Thaba Patsoa, Wepener, Lerothodi, Tandjesberg, Maseteng, Makwais Berg, Thaba Tso, Riet R., Poortje, Siloe, Thaba Morena, Beersheba, Smithfield, Leeuw's Kop, Olifants Been, Old Smithfield (Waterval), Carmel, Commissie Drift, Spitz Kop, Mohales Hoek, Separis Kop, LEPUI, Vecht Kop, Bethesda, Bethulie, Rouxville, Hebron, Masitisi, Outhing, NEHEMIAH MOSHESH (1858-1865), ADAM KOK (1863), Wittebergen, Palmietf^n, Ongeluk's Nek, NO MANS LAND, Orange River, Somerset's D., Aliwal North (Buffels Vlei), New Pass, CAPE COLONY, NATAL

C.E.R

Clarendon Press, Oxford

# SOUTH AFRICAN REPUBLIC
## 1837~1900

- Republics of Lydenburg & Zoutpansberg
- Eastern Frontier 1869
- Keate Award 1871
- Mac Mahon Award 1875
- Pretoria Convention 1881
- Stelland & Goshen
- London Convention 1884
- New Republic (claimed)
- " " (recognized)
- E. Boundary 1890-5
- Trade Routes
- Railways 1900

REPUBLIC OF ZOUTPANSBERG
NEW BELGIUM
BATLOU
WATERBERG
REPUBLIC OF LYDENBURG
BAPEDI
SELATI
BAMANGWATO
BAKWENA
BAKATLA
BANGWAKETSE
BAROLONG
GOSHEN
STELLALAND
BATLAPIN
GRIQUA LAND
THE WINBURG CLAIM
ORANGE FREE STATE
WEST GRIQUALAND
BASUTO LAND
NEW REPUBLIC
KLEIN VRIJSTAAT
UTRECHT
SCOTLAND
SWAZI LAND
TEMBE
TONGA LAND
ZULULAND
NATAL

Limpopo R. · Ft Elebi · Palapye · Shoshong · Molopotoli · Mochudi · Holoberg · Gaberones · Kanye · Ramoutsa · Selikos Kop · Wolfontein · Marico R. · Zeerust · Pilands Berg · Ramathlabama · Pilsani · Molopo R. · Mafeking · Rooigrond · Lichtenburg · Mosita · Selipoole R. · Kunwana · Harts R. · Vryburg · Mamusa · Wolmaransstad · Taungs · Phokwani · Griquatown · Christiana · Platberg · Likhatlong · Barkly West · Boshof · Kimberley · Jacobsdal · Orange R. · Bloemfontein · Mochudi · Limpopo R. · Warmbad · Nylstroom · Moorddimali · Moord D. · Makapans P. · Polgieters Rust · Mapela · Pietersburg · Marabastad · Mankapane · Bensteling · Spelonken · Agatha · Leydsdorp · Murchison Mts. · Olifants R. · Lebombo · Ohrigstad · Pilgrims Rest · Krugers Post · Lydenburg · Komati Poort · Crocodile R. · Barberton · Hoodies Rust · Machadorp · Belfast · Middelburg · Carolina · Witbank · Springs · Klipstapel · Johannesburg · Pretoria · Rustenburg · Moscega · Bahrmans D. · Derde Poort · Brakkhurst · Rietfontein · Kameel Poort · Botshabelo · Mapoch · Rhenoster R. · Steelpoort R. · Bisae R. · Tulu Mts. · Olifants R. · Waterval · Belhar · Heidelberg · Ermelo · Amsterdam · Standerton · Viljoens Drift · Vaal R. · Sand D. · Derby · Piet Retief · Amersfoort · Wakkerstroom · Volksrust · Majuba · Laings Nek · Ingogo · Newcastle · Harrismith · De Beers · Van Reenens Pass · Ladysmith · Tugela R. · Weenen · Pietermaritzburg · Umvoti R. · Umsinga · Umtata R. · Umkomaas R. · Umzimkulu R. · Umtamvuna R. · Kambula · Hlobane · Pongola R. · Mkusi R. · Eugenie · Umfulosi R. · St Lucia Bay · Kosi Bay · Maputa R. · Delagoa Bay · Lourenço Marques · Umbelosi R. · Inhambane · Sofala · Pungwe R. · Sabi R. · Limpopo R. · Shashi R. · Tati · Matoppo Hills · Bulawayo · Shangani R. · Gwaai R. · L. Makarikari · Ngami L. · Zuga R. · Chicunda · Sierra di · Georgenholt · Zambesi R. · Luangwa R. · Loangwa R. · Albasini · Magude · Umswyas · Zoutpansberg · Schoemansdal · Ct Letaba R. · Pokioens Kop · Olifants R. · Lydenburg · Andriesohrigstad · Potchefstroom · Old Lithakao · Taungs · Kuruman · Langeberg · Aughrabies Falls · Orange R. · Bezuidenhouts Pass · R. Caledon · Basuto · Durban · Tugela R. · Matabele · Zambesi R. · Victoria Falls · Sofala · Portuguese East Africa

Contours are given in Feet
English Miles
0 50 100

## Boundaries North of the Orange & Vaal claimed by the SOUTH AFRICAN REPUBLIC
### 1840~68

- Potchefstroom 1840
- W. Line claimed in 1844
- S " suggested in 1852
- Pretorius Line 1868
- S.E. boundary 1868

English Miles
0 50 100 150 200 250 300

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## SOUTH AFRICA, 1858-59

British Territory
Independent Bantu Territory
Griqua & Hottentot

English Miles
0 100 200 300

BECHUANA
S.A. REPUBLIC
PORTUGUESE EAST AFRICA
MATABELE
Bulawayo
Sofala
Limpopo R.
ZOUTPANSBERG
Olifants R.
Molopo R.
LYDENBURG
UTRECHT
SWAZI
Delagoa Bay
POTCHEFSTROOM
Vaal R.
O.F. STATE
Utrecht
ZULUS
St Lucia Bay
NAMAQUA
Orange R.
WATERBOER
Bloemfontein
BASUTO
NATAL
Tugela R.
Durban
KOK
WESTERN CAPE PROVINCE
EASTERN CAPE COLONY
KAFFRARIA
Umzimkulu R.
Umzimvubu R.
BRIT. KAFF.
Kei R.
Grahamstowne
Fish R.
Port Elizabeth
CapeTown

## SOUTH AFRICA, 1874

British Territory
Independent Bantu Territory
Griqua & Hottentot
Railways

English Miles
0 100 200 300

BECHUANA
S.A. REPUBLIC
Pretoria
PORTUGUESE EAST AFRICA
MATABELE
Bulawayo
Sofala
Limpopo R.
Olifants R.
Molopo R.
Vaal R.
Delagoa Bay
SWAZI
O.F. STATE
Utrecht
ZULU
St Lucia Bay
Orange R.
GRIQUALD.
Kimberley
Bloemfontein
BASUTO
NATAL
Tugela R.
Durban
Ookiep
WESTERN CAPE PROVINCE
EASTERN CAPE COLONY
KAFFRARIA
Umzimkulu R.
Umzimvubu R.
Kei R.
Tulbagh
Grahamstown
Fish R.
Cape Town
Port Elizabeth

## SOUTHERN RHODESIA & Adjacent Territories, 1890-96

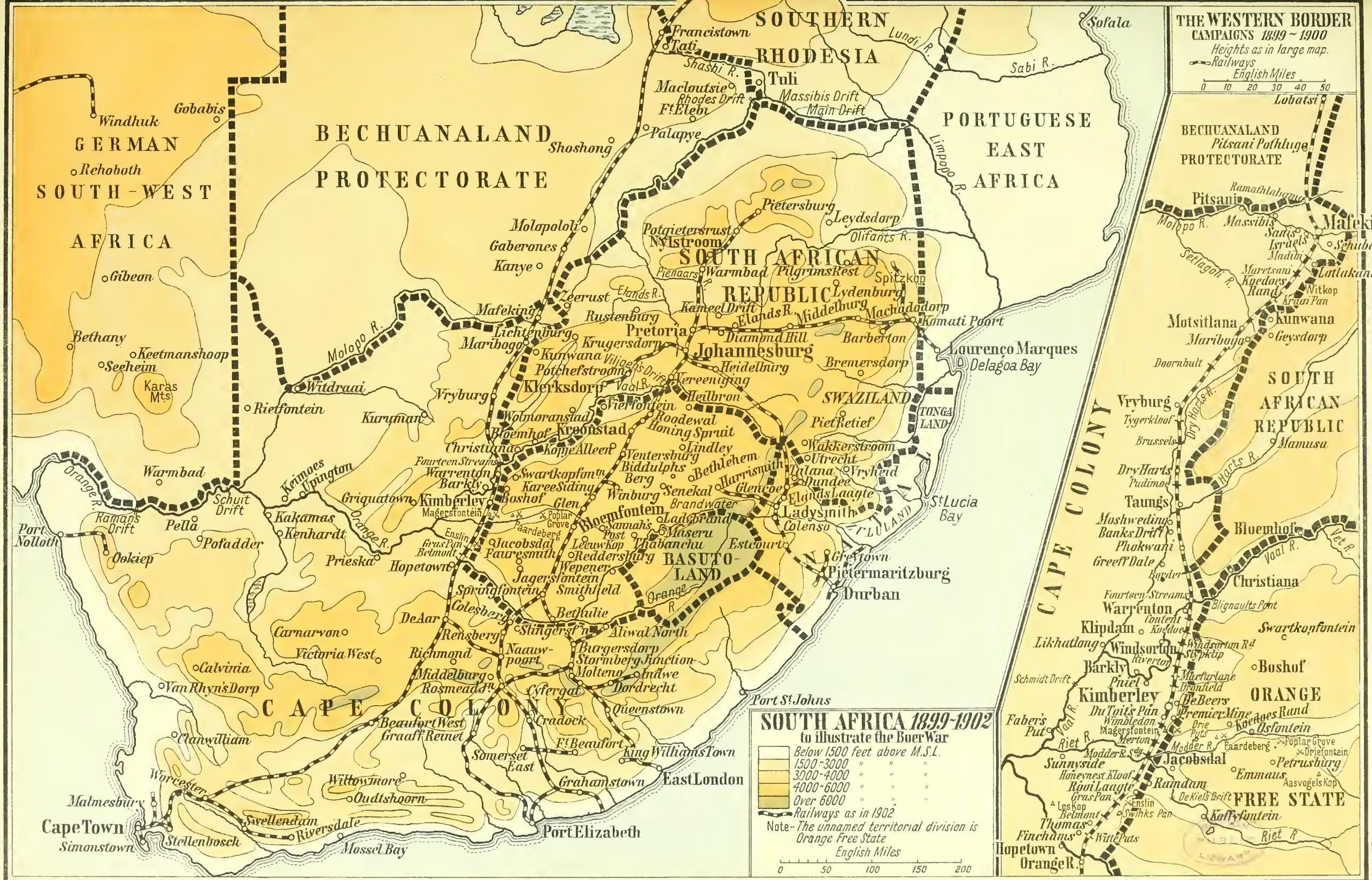
British Territory
Territory in dispute with Portugal, 1890-91
Pioneer Road, 1890
Railways at end of 1895
Land over 4000 feet

English Miles
50 0 50 100 150

L. Nyassa
Livingstonia
Ft. Johnston
L. Chiuta
Loangwa R.
BASENGA
Zumbo
Zambezi R.
Shire R.
Mt. Zomba
L. Shirwa
Blantyre
MAKOLOLO
Karibe R.
Tete
Chiromo
Sanyati R.
Hanyana R.
Umzengezi R.
Mazoe R.
BAROTSE
BATONGA
Shesheke
Kaloma
LoMagundi
Mazoe
Mt Hampden
BATOKA
MAKUA
G.S.W.A.
Zambezi R.
Umfuli R.
Umniati R.
Salisbury
Mangwendi
BARUE
Sena
Quilimane
Victoria Falls
Hartley Hill
Umfuli
Maraindellas
Panda-ma-Tenka
SHANGANI RESERVE
Shangani R.
Ft Martin
Ft Charter
GORONGOSA
Rusapi
Penhalonga
Gouveia
Massikessi
Umtali
Chimoio
Sarmento
Chinde
Gwaai R.
Bembezi R.
Ft Ingwenia
Ft Quegue
MANICA
Pungwe R.
SHERINGOMA
GWAAI RESERVE
Gwelo
Iron Mine Hill
Invati
Shiloh
Selukwe
Fontesvilla
BECHUANALAND
Ft Solusi
Ft Rixon
Victoria
Sabi R.
1891 Line
Revue R.
Beira
Pungwe Bay
Bulawayo
Hope
Providential Pass
Busi R.
Ntwe-Ntwe
Makari-Kari
Fig Tree
Ft Tekwani
Ft St Andrews
Monarch Reef
Francistown
Mangwe
MATOPOS
Ft Belingwe
Melsetter
Sofala
Ft Mpotene
Lundi R.
Gungunhana's Old Kraal
Ft Manzinyama
Nuanetsi R.
Tati
Semokwe Pt
BANYAI
Sabi R.
Shashi R.
Setoutsi
Buti R.
GAZALAND
22° S. Lat.
Tuli
Macloutsie R.
Matibis
Macloutsie
Ft Elobi
KHAMAS COUNTRY
Palapye
Rhodes Drift
Massiba Drift
Middle Drift
Fleures Drift
BAMANGWATO PROTECTORATE
Shoshong
Nyl R.
Limpopo R.
Pietersburg
Selati
Leydsdorp
Inhambane
Molopoloti
Mochudi
Olifants R.
Gaberones
Ramoutsa
SOUTH AFRICAN REPUBLIC
Gungunhana's
Pitsani
Zeerust
Rustenburg
Lydenburg
Komati R.
Pothlugo
Mafeking
Pretoria
Krugersdorp
Johannesburg
Lourenço Marques
Delagoa Bay
Lichtenburg
Potchefstroom
Klerksdorp
Doorn kop
Sand R.
Vryburg
BRIT. BECH.
Vaal R.
Wilpens Drift
SWAZI LAND
TONGA LAND
Kosi Bay
Taungs
Utrecht
Vryheid
ORANGE FREE STATE



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Bulawayo 1897
Palapye 1896
Swakopmund
Windhuk 1902
Pietersburg 1899
Governors 1896
Mafeking 1894
Pretoria 1894
Komati Poort 1892
Keetmanshoop 1908
Luderitzbucht
Johannesburg 1895
Lourenco Marques
Vryburg 1890
1892
SWAZI LAND
Viljoens Drift
1892
Kroonstad
Kimberley 1885
Harrismith
Ladysmith
St Lucia Bay
Orange R.
Bloemfontein 1890
1884
Orange R
BASUTOLAND
1880
Pietermaritzburg
Durban
De Aar 1884
Norvals Pt 1890
Bethulie 1892
Carnarvon
Victoria West
Rosmead 1893
Sturmberg
1883
Beaufort West 1880
Piquetberg
Queenstown 1880
G Reinet 1879
K.W.Town 1880
1879
Tulbagh 1875
East London
1878
Wellington 1863
Grahamstown 1879
Cape Town
Worcester
Simonstown 1890
Uitenhage 1875
Port Elizabeth
Caledon

## DENSITY OF UNION EUROPEAN POPULATION, 1911 & RAILWAY CONSTRUCTION TO 1910

Over 75 Souls per Sq. Mile
20 - 75 " " "
10 - 20 " " "
5 - 10 " " "
2 - 5 " " "
1 - 2 " " "
1883 Dates of Main Line Extensions
English Miles
0 50 100 150 200

ZOUTPANSBERG
WATERBERG
Lydenburg
Rustenburg
Johannesburg
Mafeking
SWAZI LAND
Bethal
TONGA LAND
Kroonstad
Taungs
Bethlehem
Orange R.
Kimberley
Ficksburg
ZULULAND
St Lucia Bay
LITTLE NAMAQUALAND
Thabanchu
Tugela R.
BASUTOLAND
De Aar
Durban
GRIQUALAND EAST
PONDO LAND
Beaufort West
Queenstown
TRANSKEI
Tulbagh
Kei R.
Oudtshoorn
East London
Worcester
Grahamstown
Cape Town
Port Elizabeth
Mossel Bay
Knysna

## DENSITY OF UNION NON-EUROPEAN POPULATION 1911

Over 75 Souls per Sq. Mile
20 - 75 " " "
10 - 20 " " "
5 - 10 " " "
2 - 5 " " "
1 - 2 " " "
Districts in which Bantu form less than 10% of Non-European Pop?
English Miles
0 50 100 150 200

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# ECONOMIC MAP OF SOUTH AFRICA

Semi-Tropical and Tropical Cultivation
Grass lands (Cattle)
Forest
Wine
Wool
Gold
Coal
Diamonds
Copper
Annular Rainfall in inches
Main Lines of Railway (1920)
English Miles 0 50 100 200

Kunene R.
Etosha Pan
Tsumeb
Lead
L. Ngami
Iron
Tin
Marble
Windhuk
Swakopmund
Sandy Desert
Kalahari Desert
Luderitzbucht
Pomona
Cuano
Orange R.
Ookiep
Calvinia
Salt
Tobacco
Wheat
Fish
Cape Town
Karas Mts
Tobacco
Goats
Saltpetre
Horses
Donkeys
Asbestos
Ostriches
Wheat
Horses
Great Karroo
Ostriches
Fish
Tobacco
Fruit
Timber
Fish
Port Elizabeth
East London
Grain
Fruit
Mealies
Goats
Horses
Indwe
Kimberley
Mafeking
Zinc
Lead
Tobacco Silver
Pretoria
Iron
Johannesburg
High Veld
Wheat
Bushveld
Lydenburg
Barberton
Delagoa Bay
Tin
Iron
Tobacco
Mealies
Horses
Saltpetre
Timber
Grain
Mealies
Fruit Sugar
Mealies
Horses
Sugar
Saltpetre
Wattle
Coffee
Tea
Durban
St Lucia Bay
Rice
Tobacco
Sugar
Rubber
Pearls
Messina
Limpopo R.
Selati
Wankies
Victoria Falls
Mealies
Tobacco
Chrome Citrus
Asbestos
Nitrates
Salisbury
Cotton
Sena
Copra
Sugar
Rubber
Spices
Umtali
Gwelo
Selukwe
Chrome
Wheat
Coffee
Coffee
Beira
Sabi R.
Bulawayo
Tati
W. Nicholson

## Witwatersrand. 1888

Proclaimed Goldfields
Concessions
District Boundaries
English Miles 0 5 10

Tweefontein
To Pretoria
Kromdraai
Pretoria
N
Benoni
Driefontein
Vogelfontein
Elandsfontein
Leeuw-poort
Doornfontein
Klippoortje
From Heidelberg
Heidelberg
Klip Riviers Berg
Turffontein
Paardekraal
Krugersdorp
From Zeerust
Luipaards Vlei
Wit Poortje
Roodepoort
Vogelstruisfontein
Klein Paardekraal
From Potchefstroom
Langlaagte
Johannesburg
Rietvlei
Potchefstroom

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PORTUGUESE WEST AFRICA
Guava
Omsheshi
Kunene R.
Kubango R.
Kwito R.
Kwando R.
N. RHODESIA
Linyanti
Chobe Swamp
Andara
Hoarusib R.
Etosha Pan
Naimutoni
Okaukwejo
Fort Rock
Zesfontein
Khorab
Tsumeb
Grootfontein
Otyitambe
Otavi
Otyo
Omumatako R.
Okavango Marshes
Franzfontein
Otjiwarongo
Waterberg
Kalkfeld
Ngami
Omararu
Karibib
Otjimbingwe
Wilhelmstal
Epukiro
Ghansi
Usakos
Okahandja
Rietfontein
Palgrave Mine
Great Barmen
Kalkpan
Swakopmund
Nonidas
Kubas
Windhuk
Gobabis
Okwa
Walfisch Bay
Jakhalswater
Aub
BECHUANALAND
Pelican Point
Horte
Rehoboth
PROTECTORATE
Sandfontein
Rooibank
Aminuis
Hoachanas
Kang
Huisib R.
Stamprietfontein
Awabes
Kakong
Conception Bay
Kalkfontein N.
Kakia
Kub
Maltahohe
Gokhas
Grootfontein
Gibeon
Damarastad
Beersheba
Kunyas
Tses
Koes
Malopo R.
Spence B.
Kabus
Kiris W.
Hasuur
Riiffontein
Khais
Danger Pt.
Ratkuppe
Chaukaib
Garub
Bethany
Seeheim
Keetmanshoop
Genesa
Luderitzbucht
Halifax I.
Wasserfall
Witdraai
Madebing
Aus
Kolmanskop
Karas Mts
Kuruman R.
Pomona
Bogenfels
Ukamas
Nakob
Aries
Upington
CAPE PROVINCE
Bethany D.
Arris D.
Kalkfontein
Nabas D.
Warmbad
Hohenfels
Sandfontein
Uhabis
Schuit Drift
Keimoes
Viols D.
Hans D.
Pella D.
Kakamas
Orange R.
Ramans D.
Pellas
Kenhardt
Port Nolloth
Steinkopf
Ookiep

GERMAN S.W AFRICA 23a
1914~15
Below 2000 feet above M.S.L.
2000 - 5000 " " "
Above 5000 " " "
Railways 1915
English Miles
0 50 100 200

Mt Ruwenzori
Ft Kampala
Djinja
Albert Edward Nyanza
UGANDA
Victoria Nile
Port Florence
Mt Kenia
BRITISH EAST
Nakuru
Kagera R.
Mt Mifumbira
Bukoba
VICTORIA NYANZA
Shirati
Nairobi
AFRICA
Ft Smith
Ft Matshakos
Magadi
Witu
Kau
Kipini
RUANDA
Kisenyi
Niansa
Ikoma
Natron Lake
Muanza
Longido
Tsavo
Usumbara
Maria Hill
Ikuru
L. Eyassi
Mt Kilimanjaro
Moshi
Taveta
Voi
Melinde
Arusha
Kahe
L. Jipe
Ufiome
Pare Mts
Mombasa
Kilindini
Neu Hornow
Kigoma
Rutshugi
Tabora
Ndala
Ssingida
Kondoa Irangi
Wilhelmstal
Moa
Ujiji
Wembare
Mtoro
Korogwe
Tanga
Pemba
Handeni
Albertville
Bahi
Dodoma
Ssonjo
Pangani
Kilimatinde
Mpapua
Zanzibar
Kraete
Wami R.
Mdidima
Bagamojo
Dares Salaam
Kilossa
Morogoro
Ruwu R.
Badonaville
Chirando
Kissaki
Stat Iringa
Kidode
Mafia I.
Rufiji R.
Weru
Bueni
Madibira
Bismarckburg
Mohoro
Kilwa Kiwindji
Pambete
Mahenge
Kituta
Abercorn
Ikomba
NEU Langenburg
Ndessa
Kisawere
Shinguera R.
Mponda
Fife
NORTHERN RHODESIA
Ft Hill
Livingstonia
Liwale
Nyangao
Linde
Mikandini
Wiedhafen
Ssongea
Lukuledi
Matambusi
Tungi B.
Rovuma R.
Ssassaware
NYASSALAND
Bandawe
PORTUGUESE EAST AFRICA
Lujenda R.
Likoma I.

GERMAN EAST AFRICA 1914~18 23b
Below 2000 feet above M.S.L.
2000 ~ 5000 " " "
Railways 1914
5000 ~ 10000 feet
Above 10000
Frontiers
English Miles
0 50 100 200

Thiepval
Courcelette
Faucourt
Guedecourt
Mouquet Fm
Martinpuich
Flers
Pozieres
Lesbœufs
Bazentin
Bois Delville
Ovillers
Longueval
Ginchy
Contalmaison
Waterlot Fm
Aveluy
la Boiselle
Bazentin le Grand
Combles
Montauban
Gueudecourt
Becourt
Fricourt
ALBERT
Mametz
Hardecourt
Maurepas
Carnoy
Becourt le Garcaillet
Maricourt
Meaulte

DELVILLE WOOD 23c
Battle of the Somme. July 1916
Below 330 feet above M.S.L.
330 - 490 " " "
Above 490 " " "
Allied Front, July 24th 1916
Railways
English Miles
1 ½ 0 1 2

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Clarendon Press, Oxford

# CENTRAL & SOUTHERN AFRICA
to illustrate
## EUROPEAN EXPANSION SOUTH of the CONGO 1866-1914

- Western Line claimed by S.A. Republic, 1868
- Livingstone's Journeys, 1849 - 73
- Stanley's " 1871 - 89
- Southern Boundary of Congo Free State recognized by France, - 1885
- " " Germany, 1885
- Conventional Basin of the Congo & Free Trade Area, Congress of Berlin, - 1885
- Sultanate of Zanzibar, 1886
- Territories leased to C.A.C. by Congo Free State, to Great Britain, May - June, 1894
- British Territories, 1914
- German " "
- French " "
- Portuguese " "
- Belgian " "

N.B. Approximate areas of European States and Colonies, as in 1866, are shown in solid Colors

English Miles
0 50 100 200 300 400 500

English Miles
0 50 100 250 500

Non-importation of Firearms & Spirits. Brussels Conference Line, 1890

22° S.Lat.

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# DENSITY & DISTRIBUTION OF WORLD'S POPULATION
circa *1914*

- 50 – 100 Souls per Square Mile
- 100 – 200 " " " "
- Over 200 " " " "
- Indo-European and Mediterranean Peoples (Whites and Browns)
- Mongolians (Yellows and Reds)
- Negroids (Blacks)

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